General Notices.

TO MILITARY COMPANIES NOW ORGANIZING.

PRACTICAL HARMONIAL PHILOSOPHY.

A FURNISHED HOUSE AND

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

BILLIARD TABLES.—Marble and Slate Beds.

NEW MUSIC BOOK FOR THE YOUNG.—"THE NIGHTINGALE."

PARTIES DECLINING HOUSE-KEEPING.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS. Court House.

ANNUAL MEETING—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

HYDE PARK HOUSE IS NOW OPEN.

OFFICE OF THE P., FT. WAYNE & C. R. R. CO.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of

TO CONTRACTORS AND LUMBER DEALERS.

INSURE YOUR FURS FROM MOTHS. NO. 112 LAKE STREET.

2,000,000 WILSON'S AL[BANY STRAWBERRY PLANTS]

WATER PIPE. WATER PIPE.

H. P. STANLEY, COMMISSION MERCHANT.

ANTHRACITE COAL. THE FIRST ARRIVAL OF THE SEASON.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE.

200 BBLS. REFINED SYRUP.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS.

THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

Announcements.

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.—CHARLES B. WELLS, of Kane County.

CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT FOR THE THIRD GRAND DIVISION.—DAVID L. HOUGH.

Legal Advertisements.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas,

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas,

Chicago Tribune. DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

"Chicago Tribune," Chicago, Illinois.

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1861 NUMBER 271.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1861.

PLACE OF THE FIGHT.

Our dispatches to-night point to Harper's Ferry as the probable scene of the first fight between the Government and the rebels. We shall see.

ACTION AT CAIRO.

The order for stopping all provisions and munitions of war bound from the North to the seceding States, has reached Cairo. That does not come up to to public expectation. Kentucky now becomes the grocery and armory whence the rebels will get all their supplies. Why not, then, cut off the trade of the river entirely?

OPINION IN CHICAGO.

As much as our people lament the necessity for the shedding of blood, and that horrible feature of war which sometimes involves non-combatants in the consequences of the strife, we hear from them no words of condemnation of the conduct of the St. Louis troops in returning the fire of the secession mobs by whom they were assailed. It is believed here that a Union man is made of of just as precious clay as that which enters into the composition of a rebel, and that there is no obligation in law or right for a friend of the Government to stand still and have his brains blown out or his throat cut, without resistance, because the assassins are of the secession school in politics and of the woman-whipping faith in religion. The time has been when, for the sake of avoiding a row, Union men were quite willing to admit that the chivalry of niggerdom have rights that do not belong to quiet citizens who work for their bread. But this war has put an end to all such damaging concessions; and though Treason may now have the advantage in threats and foul language, there seems to be a common agreement that when the shooting begins it shall not have an inch in the race. We are glad that the German companies of St. Louis are in harmony with their friends further north on this subject; and we can tell them that when assailed in the streets where they have, as citizens and soldiers, an indisputable right, if they shoot down the hounds who fire upon them, there will be none to blame them, provided they do their work effectually and well. It must be understood in St. Louis that Union men, at any rate when armed with muskets, are to be let alone; that pistol shots will be paid for in Minnie bullets, and that all courtesies growing out of the use of the bowie-knife will be cancelled by vigorous thrusts of the bayonet. The Secessionists, in a word, are to be taught that they are no longer a privileged class—that when they shoot they must expect to be shot—when they stab that they will be disemboweled on the spot.

Elsewhere in this paper, we copy from the St. Louis *Democrat*, various items which show the state of public feeling in that city, and at the same time throw new light upon recent events.

Matters at Cairo.

We dispatched one of our editorial corps to Cairo last Friday night. A very interesting letter will be found from him on the second page of this morning's TRIBUNE. It contains many things essential to be known. As there are only a few companies of Chicago troops in camp, it must not be expected that the people of this city will supply all the pressing needs of the soldiers. The people of every county which has a company at Cairo, or in the six regiments, should take immediate steps to furnish their fellow citizens in camp with all the necessary comforts. What is to be done let it be done quickly. Chicago will do her full share. Read the letter.

INTERESTING FROM FORT MONROE.

Arrival of the Transport Kedar—Her Visits to Fort Monroe, &c.

[From the N. Y. Herald, May 10.]

The transport (Cunard, British) screw steamship *Kedar*, chartered by the Government of the United States to convey troops to Annapolis, after having landed the Fifth Regiment, all well, at Annapolis, and a large cargo of provisions, returned to this port yesterday morning.

The *Kedar* was delayed a considerable time at Annapolis after discharging her troops and cargo, and had to await the orders of the Government. She, however, sailed from that city to Fort Monroe, having on board a number of sick soldiers for New York.

She arrived at Fort Monroe on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, and there discharged the remainder of her cargo. She left again at four o'clock Wednesday morning, May 8, having taken on board the family of Colonel Dimmick, as also several ladies and children belonging to other officers stationed there. The troops were all in high spirits and ready for any emergency. The *Cumberland* was lying off the port, all well on board. The *Quaker City* was blockading Cape Henry. It was stated in the fort that the *Yorktown* and *Jamestown* steamers were being fitted out for the purpose of running the blockade at the mouth of James river, where the *Monticello* is stationed. It is said that batteries are being erected at Craney Island, as also at Norfolk Point. The report that five thousand Secession troops were stationed opposite Fort Monroe had not the slightest foundation. The Secessionist flag was exhibited in a conspicuous place, at a distance from the fort of three quarters of a mile, and it was not known when an assault would be made on the fort, but was daily expected.

The troops in the fort were full of life and animation, and did not appear to dread any onslaught, or rather to care much about it, as troops can be drafted there in very short notice; and they stated that when attacked, their enemies could receive a "warm salutation" from them.

A letter written on board the *Cumberland* and sent home by the Kedar, says:

UNITED STATES SHIP CUMBERLAND, OFF FORTRESS MONROE, OLD POINT COMFORT, VA., May 5, 1861.

We are about a quarter of a mile from Fort Monroe, and about fifteen miles from Norfolk. We bring all vessels to that are bound in or out. Being at the entrance of the mouth of James river, no vessels for Norfolk or Richmond can pass without our having them under our guns, and under the guns of the fort. They talk at Norfolk and Richmond of coming down in steamboats with overwhelming numbers, and boarding us.

If they come they will come in the night, for they are afraid of the fort as well as of us. They will meet with a warm reception. In case of an attack by night we shall signalize the fort. We had an alarm the other night—a large steamer coming down from Richmond, bound to Baltimore; also a large schooner. We beat to quarters and brought them to. The next morning we learned that the fort had fifty guns pointed on the steamer.

The Norfolk people are afraid we are coming up again to take the city. Two of our Lieutenants who resigned are now assisting in erecting batteries to operate against us. They have a battery at Sewall's Point, one at Craney Island, one at what is called the Old Fort, and one at the Hospital—from nine to thirty guns. They have no vessels that they can send against us.

A Water Haul.

Governor Harris of Tennessee has seized $74,000.00, chiefly in Tennessee bonds, held in trust by the United States for the Indians, and deposited with the Surveyor of the port of Nashville, for convenience of paying interest and dividends. As an accessionary payment of debts, Tennessee has made what fishermen call a water haul by stealing her own bonds. The stealing was half done when Floyd invested of this fund in depreciated Southern bonds at par. They were left in Tennessee to finish the job. However, they are better sold than they could be in any market. The Government can make Tennessee for the face of this worthless paper, and a settlement will be made before she sees peace.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Death of Mrs. Julia McClerland.

The Springfield correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes:

We are pained to announce the death of Mrs. MCCLERNAND, the estimable wife of Hon. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND. She died at her home in this place, yesterday morning. She was a woman of many accomplishments, and respected and beloved by all. We sincerely sympathize with the relatives of the deceased in the loss they have sustained.

[illegible]

AFFAIRS IN ST. LOUIS.

Account of Saturday's Riot.

GEN. HARNEY'S PROCLAMATION.

CAPT. LYON'S LETTER.

GREAT FRIGHT OF THE PEOPLE.

THOUSANDS LEAVING.

Proceedings of Missouri Legislature

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 13th.]

ANOTHER DREADFUL SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Wholly to the recklessness and folly of some six or eight young men, whose conduct we personally observed, must be attributed the dreadful slaughter which occurred Saturday evening at Fifth and Walnut streets.

We were passing up on the west side of Fifth street, at Elm, when our attention was arrested by seeing persons on Fourth street gazing up the street, and others on Walnut street looking towards Fourth. We were about crossing to Fourth when the cry of "Here they come," from persons on Walnut street, led us to move toward Walnut. The advance of a body of U. S. Reserve Guards soon appeared, marching up Walnut from Fourth. At the same time a small crowd rushed ahead of the troops, and ran upon the stone porch of the Presbyterian Church at the northwest corner of Fifth and Walnut streets. As the head of the column approached, passing not far from the pavement on the church side, and going towards Sixth street, these young men on the church porch gathered upon its southern extremity, overlooking the troops, and began to do the utmost of which they were capable in the way of insulting, goading, harrowing, and heaping disgraceful reproaches upon the troops. Others rapidly joined these young men, and aided them in yelling, frightfully cursing, hooting, screeching, groaning, shaking fists, and uttering the most infamous and obscene language of contempt, in insult to the troops. Company after company of the latter passed quietly along, almost immediately beneath the derisive throng, some of whom tried hard to spit into the faces of the soldiers, and others of whom threw small missiles at them, while the most continued, with increasing zeal, the almost deafening yells of blasphemous execration and foulest contumely. The column marched in fours, and proved a regiment from the Ninth and Tenth Wards, who were returning from the Arsenal, where they had just been sworn into the service of the American government, and had been provided with muskets as United States Reserve Guards. They bore the obloquy and insult piled upon them with calmness and forbearance. Meantime, where were the police, that so outrageous and imminently perilous a scene of dastardly disturbance was permitted to proceed unchecked, and to be consummated by acts of assassination? We looked and waited anxiously for the police, who might readily have arrested the few leaders in this monstrous outrage, and thus have prevented much trouble.

When the rear of the troops approached, to receive their worse portion of abuse, it was evident that the malignants on the porch could venture upon still harsher outrages. Scarce had the rear passed out of Fifth street, when a portion of the mob rushed down the steps and hurled rocks into the retiring column, while two shots were discharged into the troops, one from the porch and one from Fifth street. The rear file of the troops at once turned and fired into their assailants, who fled and scattered, some of them still firing back. Soon there was a pause in the firing of the troops, and spectators gained courage to look up the street. But others fired again upon the soldiers from whom a volley was then returned. The firing continued at intervals, persons newly arrived drew and fired after the troops, whose volleys answered sharply, creating immense excitement and a grand rush of citizens to the vicinity.

Subsequently, we learned that the firing was resumed near the head of the line on Eighth street, and continued at various points in the vicinity, the troops unfortunately falling into disorder and firing from the alleys.

Seven men, four of them belonging to the company thus atrociously insulted and murderously fired upon, were killed. It avails little to say that they were slain in the confusion by the Minie balls of their own comrades.

A revolver was discharged upon the troops, from an upper window on the south side of Walnut, between Fifth and Sixth streets. A horse was also killed by a rifle ball. The walls of the church and of houses in the vicinity were frequently struck by bullets, showing that the volleys were, to at least a considerable extent, directed upwards. Were it not that this was the fact, the list of the slain must have been much larger.

The bodies of the dead were picked up and removed, and the inquest was yesterday held at the shop of Mr. J. A. Smithers, undertaker, on Chestnut near Fifth street, who generously proffered a room for the purpose.

PROCLAMATION.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST, ST. LOUIS, May 12, 1861.

To the People of the State of Missouri, and City of St. Louis:

I have just returned to this post, and have assumed the military command of this department. No one can more deeply regret the deplorable state of things existing here than myself. The past cannot be recalled, I can only deal with the present and the future.

I most anxiously desire to discharge the delicate and onerous duties devolved upon me, so as to preserve the public peace. I shall carefully abstain from the exercise of any unnecessary powers, and from all interference with the proper functions of the public officers of the State and city. I therefore call upon the public authorities and the people to aid me in preserving the public peace.

The military force stationed in this Department by the authority of the Government, and now under my command, will only be used in the last resort to preserve the peace. I trust I may be spared the necessity of resorting to martial law, but the public peace MUST BE PRESERVED, and the lives and property of the people protected. Upon a careful review of my instructions, I find I have no authority to change the location of the "Home Guards."

To avoid all cause of irritation and excitement, if called upon to aid the local authorities in preserving the public, I shall, in preference, make use of the regular army.

I ask the people to pursue their peaceful avocations, and to observe the laws and orders of their local authorities, and to abstain from the excitements of public meetings and heated discussions. My appeal, I trust, may not be in vain, and I pledge the faith of a soldier to the earnest discharge of my duty.

WILLIAM S. HARNEY,
Brigadier General U. S. A.,
Commanding Department.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The first firing was some half dozen shots near the head of the column composed of the First Regiment, which was guarding the prisoners. It occurred in this wise: The artillery were stationed on the bluff northeast of Camp Jackson, with their pieces bearing on the camp. The men of this command were most insultingly treated by the mob with the foulest epithets—were pushed, struck and pelted with stones and dirt. All this was patiently borne until one of the mob discharged a revolver at the men. At this they fired, but not more than six shots, which were sufficient to disperse that portion of the mob. How many were killed by this fire is not known. None of the First Regiment (Col. Blair's) fired, although continually and shamefully abused by both prisoners and the mob.

The second and most destructive firing was from the rear of the column guarding the prisoners.

The mob at the point intervening between Camp Jackson and the rear of the column, and in fact, on all sides, were very abusive, and one of them on being expostulated with, became very belligerent, drew his revolver, *and fired at Lieut. Saxton of the regular army, three times*, during which a crowd around him cheered him on, many of them drawing their revolvers and firing at the United States troops. The man who commenced the firing preparatory to a forth shot *laid his pistol across his arm and was taking deliberate aim at Lieut. Saxton*, when he was thrust through with a bayonet and fired upon at the same time, being killed instantly. Here the column of troops having received the order to march, Lieut. Saxton's command passed on, and a company in his rear became the objects of a furious attack from the mob. After several of them were shot, they came to a halt and fired, with fatal effect. The mob in retreating from both sides of the line returned the fire and the troops replied again. The command was then given by General Lyon to cease firing, and the order was promptly obeyed as rapidly as it could be passed along the line.

The sad results are much to be lamented. The killing of innocent men, women and children is deplorable. There was no intention to fire upon peaceable citizens. The regular troops were over in the camp, beyond the mob, and in range of the firing. The troops manifested every forbearance and at last discharged their guns, simply obeying the impulse, natural to us all, of *self defense*. If innocent men, women and children, whose curiosity placed them in a dangerous position, suffered with the guilty, it is no fault of the troops.

Authorized by N. LYON.

A FRIGHTFUL PANIC.

The conflict on Saturday evening, along Walnut street, between the "Home Guards" of the Ninth and Tenth Wards, served to alarm the citizens of the middle Wards of the city more than the occurrences of Friday evening at Camp Jackson. The return of the prisoners from the Arsenal with their tales of suffering and mortification, and their threats of revenge added to the flame of excitement. Saturday night was a period of sore unrest and troubled dreams to thousands.

Yesterday morning came with multiplied reports of the ungovernable fury and rage of the Dutch soldiery, their officers. It was reported, having lost all control of them and that they were breathing threats of vengeance against all American citizens. These reports gathered strength and magnitude as they flew through the city, until about noon, when a panic seized upon the residents along Locust, Olive, Pine and Chesnut streets. Gen. Harney, it was cried, had lost all control of the Dutch, and Frank Blair had superseded him in command of the troops, and now Frank Blair and Boernstein could not manage them. The Dutch were coming to burn the city. Persons actually flew along the streets, ringing the door bells, and crying in to the occupants to save themselves from the Dutch.

The consternation was terrible. Carriages and vehicles of all descriptions were frantically sought after, into which the women and children were placed and driven out of the city. The hackmen took advantage of the fearful circumstances, and demanded the most exhorbitant prices—twenty-five dollars being asked and freely given in several cases that came to our knowledge. Hundreds of families were rushed down to the steamboats.

Capt. Dan. Able and other owners freely tendered their boats to the affrighted people, and as soon as steam could be raised, pushed away from the wharf, and conveyed them to points up and down the river. Several boats crowded with people went down the river as far as Widow Water's landing, and staid there all last night. The scenes along Pine and Olive streets were particularly agonizing. It was reported that the Dutch were to visit their especial rage upon the Southern families, and the consternation among them was fearful. Women and children, with small packages of clothing and valuables, were hastily sent off in carriages—the men remaining behind to brave the worst. Prominent Republicans were everywhere sought for protection, the feeling seeming to be that their houses would not be molested by the Dutch.

About five o'clock, Gen. Harney's proclamation was published, and was most eagerly seized upon and welcomed by the terrified people. Major McKinstry, the Police Commissioners with the Chief, Messrs. How, Filley, Able and others, scattered the proclamation along the streets, and did a great deal to allay the fears of the citizens.

Towards evening the Dutch not making their appearance at all, the heads of families, no doubt, sitting quietly in their homes, and the young men lounging around their places of rendezvous, or doing duty in the Arsenal, the confidence of the citizens was considerably restored. By night many families had returned, but without doubt there were many hundreds who spent last night in exile from their homes with their minds racked with the most fearful apprehensions.

The panic was utterly causeless. The German citizens and soldiery were, in fact, more quiet yesterday than on any day of last week. They have never, of our knowledge in this city, contemplated any assault upon respectable citizens, or their families or property. The whole alarm originated in the brain of some weak minded individuals, whose judgments have not been proof against the repeated shocks of the present excitement.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 12, 1861.—As might have been expected, the first news of the capture of Camp Jackson by the United States troops on Friday last, threw the whole city and Assembly into a tremendous excitement, and rumor, with its thousand tongues, was busy in exaggeration. The first dispatch was that Col. Blair was marching with 4,000 men on the camp; the next that he had taken it without a gun being fired, and that Frost and his command were cowards—this was sent by Tucker; the next that he had only demanded and received the artillery of the camp, lately brought from the southwest. The next report, and which created a more terrible stir in the Assembly, was that two regiments were on the march from St. Louis to capture Jefferson City and take the Assembly and Governor prisoners.

Men were rushing to and fro in frantic haste, gathering their arms and exciting the people. The Governor told the Legislature that they must now stand by him, or else they and he would all be prisoners in twenty-four hours.

He ordered a special train to be got ready at once to go down the Pacific Road with troops and burn the bridges. He also took possession of the telegraph office at this city, and placed a guard over it with strict orders to allow no messages to go through. Your reporter, as well as others, were, of course, prevented thereby from sending messages. Messages and couriers were sent to every point of the country calling for troops and arms.

Late in the evening, after considerable delay, occasioned, I learn, by the refusal of some of the railroad men to aid in the destruction of its property, a train was finally started with about forty men, under command of General Hough. The order before starting was to allow no matches or cigars on board, thus showing that they had combustibles on for firing the bridge. The next morning the news was brought that the bridge at Osage was burned. It turns out that one span on this side was burned so that trains could not pass, but that the passengers and mails were brought over by the laying of planks from the remainder of the bridge to the banks, with but little delay.

The State House was put under guard, the State Treasury was removed from the city, and every citizen was instructed to arm himself, if possible, and turn out.

The name of Col. F. P. Blair seems to strike terror to all—the Governor, the officers, and the Assembly. Several families have been sent over the river for safety, and also the young ladies of the seminary.

The convicts were all locked up and the city was put under strict military and civic restraint, all drinking saloons were closed by order, and most of the business houses voluntarily closed. Guards are stationed at every corner almost, also at the railroad depot.

No one could persuade the State Rights party, but that Col. Blair was on the road to take them all as prisoners for treason.

Since yesterday morning men from the country have been pouring in thick, and still were coming.

The effect of the news was at once seen on the action of the Assembly. Late night sessions were held on Friday night, and the military bill without amendments, was passed by a large majority in both Houses.

A bill was passed in the House and sent into the Senate authorizing the Governor to buy founderies for casting cannon; also real estate, on which to erect armories and manufacture arms.

An early morning session was held on Saturday. In the Senate an open session was held for a short time.

The bill to amend the city charter of St. Louis, introduced last session, was passed.

A bill allowing the banks to issue small notes was passed—thirty days being given to issue in.

A bill exempting the Sheriff of St. Louis county from the law passed at the late session, regulating the sale of real estate under execution, was passed.

The appropriation bill for arming the State has passed both Houses. The provisions of it are not positively known yet. It is reported to appropriate some two or three millions for arming the State, to be raised by the issue of new bonds in small amounts, to be sold to citizens, and made receivable for taxes by the appropriation of the bank fund to pay the State interest; also the school fund; also the whole revenue of the State for the next two years, if necessary.

Full and despotic powers are given to the Governor to act as he sees proper or expedient in the expenditure of this fund, or to raise the money for it.

Troops are arriving every hour, in squads or mounted companies. The telegraph is still under surveillance, though not so strict as at first, I believe business messages, &c., are allowed to go through.

The Union feeling here is rather on the increase than otherwise. All excitement of debate is avoided by the Union men. Their policy is to maintain a masterly inactivity until a vitiated political atmosphere becomes purified, which will not take place however, until after the Assembly adjourns.

News of the War.

ALL QUIET AT ST. LOUIS.

Provisions to be Stopped at Cairo.

MOVEMENT TOWARD HARPER'S FERRY.

PROBABILITY OF A FIGHT.

BALTIMORE ROAD OPEN.

Suspicions of Baltimore Loyalty.

VARIOUS OTHER MATTERS.

From St. Louis.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, May 13.

The proclamation of Gen. Harney has had a most salutary effect. The excitement is dying out. The Secessionists have signally failed in their efforts to create any new mobs, and the closing of the whisky dens has deprived them of their most powerful ally. To-day all is quiet. No murder has been committed since Saturday. The names of the parties who murdered two of the members of the Ninth and Tenth Ward Home Guards are known. The affair will, no doubt, be investigated, and the murderers punished.

All is activity at the arsenal.

Gen. Frost has been superseded in his command of the State troops, and Gen. Sterling Price has been appointed in his place.

The Governor is preparing to defend Jefferson City.

All the railroads leading from St. Louis are in possession of the U. S. troops.

The Home Guards are continually under arms, ready for any emergency.

Hon. Lyman Trumbull is in our city to-day, and visited the arsenal. He pronounced the capture of the Secessionists camp here the death blow to Secession in Missouri.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 13.

Advices received to-day confirm all telegraphed on Saturday in reference to over estimate of the rebel forces now concentrated in Virginia. Gen'l Scott knows positively that the aggregate number of men, armed and unarmed, collected at various points from Harper's Ferry down to Lynchburg, did not exceed twenty-five thousand.

Our Government would fain see all three months men changed into volunteers for the war, as it is now evident that the call for three months service will serve more to embarrass than benefit our plans for the suppression of the rebellion. Three-fifths of the Northern troops enlisted under it now here are, however, ready to enlist for the war. The sloop of war Pawnee is anchored at the foot of the main business street of Alexandria, with her guns run out of the port holes. She crossed to prevent interference with Potomac navigation, attempted several times within the last few days by rebels.

Commodore Buchanan, lately resigned, has applied to be reinstated. His request will not be complied with. De Stoeckel, Russian Minister, will send out dispatches to his Government by Wednesday's steamer, representing the Southern rebellion in its true light, and advising not to recognize the Southern Confederacy.

The first secession flurry having passed away, Union men in Northeastern Virginia are moving and a reaction daily becoming more manifest. The disarming of the secession brigade in St. Louis will be fully sustained by the Government. Secession sympathizers are still actively engaged here in treasonable machinations. Even in the Departments suspicious characters are still tolerated. It is high time for a cleaning out of the Augean stables.

To day the second regiment of New York Fireman Zouaves was tendered to the Government.

The Chiefs of the New York and Philadelphia Fire Departments are here to offer steam engines in view of the repeated attempts to fire the city.

Francis Thomas Meagher is now serving as Captain in the 69th Regiment, and Fitz James O'Brien as a private in the New York 7th.

A great pressure is brought to bear on Gen. Scott to induce him to order an advance of troops into Virginia. Even members of the Cabinet have been exerting themselves to some effect, but the sagacious old hero will not move on Richmond until he is quite ready.

More of the St. Louis Affair.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—The city has been quiet and orderly to day, and citizens generally have been engaged in their usual avocations. Capt. Totten's battalion of regulars are still quartered in the city and will be kept here as long as the Police Commissioners consider their presence necessary for the preservation of peace.

The troops at Camp Bissell, near Caseyville, on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, are the Twelfth regiment of Illinois volunteers, under command of Col. McArthur, Chicago. The telegraph office was opened to-day putting the camp in direct connection with St. Louis and all eastern points.

The *Evening Journal* publishes a statement signed by Gen. Frost and his staff explaining why Camp Jackson was surrendered. They say there were only five rounds of ammunition in Camp and neither arms nor provisions to supply the force. Eight hundred men were under their command. To have attempted resistance surrounded as they were by six or eight thousand troops well armed with every appliance of war, would have been mere suicide and retreat was impossible they being without means of transportation or provisions and no credit to procure either.

They censure the State authorities for not paying just military debts, and say that proper supplies should be procured, and pronounce Capt. Lyon's demand illegal, unconstitutional and wanton trampling under foot the laws of our common country.

It is estimated that ten thousand persons left this city yesterday.

A perfect panic is raging. In some quarters almost entire streets being deserted.

Movements of Illinois Troops.

BUREAU JUNCTION, ILL., May 13.—In an affray yesterday afternoon between Samuel Richie, Phil Martin, and a man named Finnegan, all Irishmen, Martin stabbed Richie with a large knife, killing him instantly. Martin is under arrest.

GALESBURG, ILL., May 13.—Three companies of volunteers, one from Henry county, one from Humphrey county, and one from Warren county, passed here this morning en route for the camp at Peoria. The Galesburg Invincibles also left in the same train. A large crowd collected at the depot to witness their departure.

FREEPORT, Ill., May 13.—One of the members of the McHenry county volunteers declined to take the oath this morning and decided to return home. His uniform was taken from him and with a halter around his neck, he was led through the ranks followed by hisses and groans. A squad of his comrades accompanied him to the depot still haltered, enlivening the way with the rogues march and kindred melodies. At the depot he was the observed of all observers, and as the train moved off he received the compliment of the distant groans as a parting blessing.

GALVA, Ill., May 13.—A Company of 93 men called the Galva Grays, left this morning under command of Capt. H. H. Bush, *en route* for Peoria Camp. Capt Bush has the full confidence and respect of his men and the best wishes and prayers of the citizens of this place. The Company is composed of as noble-hearted fellows as ever shouldered a musket. They will give a good account of themselves.

Baltimore Road Again Open.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—A train from Pennsylvania came through this afternoon, with mails and passengers. It was hailed with evident satisfaction by the people along the route, and as it passed through the city, many expressions of welcome were given. The national flag was displayed on various parts of the city to-day, the prohibition having been removed. The citizens have been all day in expectation of the arrival of troops over the Northern Central Road, but thus far none have arrived.

Decline in Sugars.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12.—The Mexican war steamer Constitution, from Havana on the 6th, has arrived. Sugars declined ½@¾c. New Orleans is quoted at 1½ reals. Sterling exchange 7@7½ premium; exchange on New York 2@3 prem[ium].

The Rebel Congress.

MONTGOMERY, May 13.—It is probable that Congress will adjourn within the next ten days, to meet again in July, at such place as circumstances may render necessary.

Particulars of the St. Louis Affair.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—An official statement published this morning says the first firing at Camp Jackson Friday evening, was some half dozen shots near the head of the column of the first regiment occasioned by a volley of stones and pistol shots from the crowd. No one was hurt at this point. The second firing occurred from the rear of the column guarding the prisoners. The crowd here was very large, and very abusive, and one man discharged three barrels of a revolver at Lieut. Saxon of the regular service, many of the mob cheering him on drawing his revolver and firing at the troops. The man who commenced the attack then laid a pistol across his arm and was taking deliberate aim at Lieut. Saxon when he was thrust through with a bayonet and fired upon at the same time and instantly killed.

The column then moved on, having received orders to march, and the rear company being assailed by the crowd, several of them halted and fired, causing the deaths already reported. The order was then given by Capt. Lyon to cease firing, which was promptly obeyed.

The principal arms taken from Camp Jackson were four large size howitzers, two ten inch mortars and a large number of ten inch shells ready charged, some five thousand United States muskets, supposed to be a portion of those taken from the Baton Rouge Arsenal.

Thousands of people left the city yesterday afternoon in consequence of the reports of insubordination among the German troops, and their threats to burn and sack the city, but the appearance of Harney's proclamation in a great measure restored confidence, and many of those who left will probably return to-day.

The city is now quiet and the highest hopes entertained that no further disturbances will occur. Twenty two persons are known to have been killed at Camp Jackson. The following eighteen of whom have been identified: John Sverkhardt, Casper H. Glencoe, John Waters, Thos. A. Haren, Wm. Jenhower, J. J. Jones, P. Doane, Erie Wright, Henry Jungle, Jas. McDonald, Walter McDowell, Nicholas Knoblach, Francis Wheeler, Job Carter, Jas. Bodeen, Emma Somers, Mrs. McAuliff. Three of these were soldiers belonging to the South-west expedition and were going as prisoners, captured at Camp Jackson.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—The report in the city Saturday and yesterday that Gen. Harney disapproved of the action of Capt Lyon in reference to the capture of Camp Jackson is authoritatively denied this morning. He not only approves of the whole proceeding, but compliments that officer for the prompt and admirable manner in which he executed the orders of the Government.

Reliable information from Jefferson City says nearly all the objectionable features to the Military bill, which has been debated during the secret session, have been materially amended, but when the news of the capture of Camp Jackson reached the city, the amendments were immediately reconsidered and the original bill passed both Houses by large majorities. Also, no Secession ordinance has been brought before either House, nor was such an act contemplated.

The Legislature has passed and the Governor signed the bill, providing a Military Fund to arm the State. This fund will include the receipts from assessments for the years of sixty and sixty one, after regular expenses of the Government have been paid; war loan from Banks or individuals; special tax of fifteen cents on a hundred dollars' worth of bonds; will authorize the Governor to establish an armory in the Penitentiary for the manufacture of arms and munitions of war.

Forward the Men—Col. Anderson.

NEW YORK, May 13.—A dispatch to Simeon Draper to-day, from Washington, says all the regiments enlisted for the war should be forwarded immediately. This dispatch will be acted upon promptly.

Col. Anderson visited the Board of Brokers this afternoon. He was introduced to J. R. Garland, to which the Colonel replied in substance as follows:

He said he was not in the habit of making speeches, but his reception by them was so flattering that he must say something. The situation he had been placed in he would willingly have shrunk from on account of the responsibility, but providence had placed him in the situation and he had tried to do his duty. Since the fall of Fort Sumter he had received very bitter letters from the South on account of his refusal to join his destiny with theirs. He had never written or said anything to indicate that he would unite with the South. At the outset of the slavery troubles he did sympathize with the Southern friends, thinking there was much Northern interference with the subject. That if slavery was an evil it attached to the South alone. At the present crisis, neither slavery nor party politics had anything to do with the subject. The question is government or no government, and he felt satisfied that when the present ordeal was passed, we shall be again a happy and united people. This address was received with the most hearty cheers. He seemed very earnest throughout, and his words flowed as if they came direct from the heart.

From Washington and the South.

[Herald's Dispatches.]

NEW YORK, May 13.—A government agent repots that the rebels occupying the Virginia and also the Maryland side of the Potomac were apprehensive of an attack from the Federal forces. They were receiving supplies, arms and munitions, from Baltimore and had a military road directly to that city. The Government will soon cut off this road.

It is reported that New Orleans, Alabama and Tennessee regiments reached Richmond yesterday, the New Orleans regiments being armed only with short-swords and pistols.

The Baltimore correspondence of the *Tribune* of Saturday says a band of Virginians, joined by Baltimorians, have advanced from Harper's Ferry and seized the Monrovia Bridge and Frederick Junction, and expected to throw a detachment into Frederick city.

Capt. Chester's telegraph and engineer corps can take operators who pass inspection into the ranks for two or three days more. They will serve as privates, except when called on telegraph duty, when the pay will be higher. Send word by telegraph to Capt. S. Chester, New York, immediately, if ready.

BALTIMORE, May 13—City quiet. Troops from York and Lancaster are expected to arrive here to-morrow in large numbers over the Northern Central railroad.

Fort Mcuenry has been largely reinforced to-day from Annapolis. About 1,200 men are now there. Gen. Butler arrived at the fort this morning in a steamer from Annapolis, and is still there.

Men working under direction of the city to-day have been building the Canton Bridge. It will be ready to-morrow for the passing of trains.

Some merchants from Baltimore visited the Massachusetts 6th Regiment at Relay House, and presented them with an American flag.

A wagon load of military goods bound to Harper's Ferry was seized on the Frederick Road last night by the troops.

NEW YORK, May 13—The *Tribune's* special Washington dispatch says agents who had been sent from Gen. Scott's office to reconnoitre in the South, are daily returning, and all agree that there were bodies of men at Richmond, Lynchburg, Montgomery, New Orleans, and Pensacola. They all agree that the troops intend marching on Washington, and that, if that plan was abandoned, the leaders will find it difficult to restrain the troops.

All the troops captured in Texas and released on parole will be required to renew their obligation to the Government, and a refusal to take the oath will be met with instant dismissal from the service.

Gov. Sprague's regiment yesterday made up a purse of one thousand dollars for the sisters of young Howard, who was murdered by the policeman.

The regiment of cavalry which Carl Schurz is to raise, will be one of the most effective in the service. The object is to enlist and organize a body of men who have seen service and do not need drilling. It is well known that there are hundreds of men in the West who have seen service in Europe. To such men Government will undoubtedly furnish uniforms, equipments and horses.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch states that spies are plenty in the very midst of the Federal troops and elsewhere, but there being no declaration of war made they cannot be treated as spies. They must be proved to be traitors to their country and dealt with as such.

Word has been sent to Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, that her citizens are imprisoned without offense at Richmond and Charleston. What course he will pursue relative to it, is yet to be seen.

The *World's* special dispatch says Barksdale writes that he has a company in Virginia which intends marching on Washington. Forty cannon are planted at Harper's Ferry. The Pawnee is anchored off Alexandria. Fifteen hundred Alabama troops and twenty cannon landed last night at Manassas Junction, en route to Harper's Ferry.

The *Post's* special dispatch says preparations indicate that the Government is getting ready for a contest at Harper's Ferry.

Special dispatch to the *Express* says the British Minister has applied for permission to ship certain productions, particularly tobacco, from Virginia to England to fulfill contracts, but the Government politely declined. Part of the fleet has been ordered from the coast of Africa. The best feeling prevails between the British Minister and our Government.

NEW YORK, May 13—Ned Buntline has tendered a regiment of 1500 Sharp Shooters, hunters from western New York.

From Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13th.—It is understood that Col. Lewis' regiment 1st Infantry will receive marching orders to-morrow, through Baltimore southward; they are fully equipped. If Col. Lyle's regiment can be got ready it will also be sent off to-morrow under command of Gen. Cadwalader.

Cairo News.

CAIRO, May 13.—Several Companies of Arkansas troops arrived at Memphis this morning.

Hereafter all boats passing this point will be stopped, and no provisions or munitions of war will be permitted to pass.

The weather is quite cool and pleasant.—All is quiet.

Western Virginia Convention.

WHEELING, VA. May 13.—The greatest enthusiasm prevails here. Flags are flying in all directions. A large number of the delegates to the Convention have arrived on trains from the interior, and on boats from river counties. This forenoon a large crowd assembled in front of the McClure House. Speeches were delivered by Carlisle, Pierpont, Brown, Willey and other prominent delegates. Some of the speakers took ground in favor of the proposition that the policy of Western Virginia was neutrality, while others favored the immediate division of the State.

The Convention assembled at 11 o'clock; temporarily organized by calling Wm. B. Zeinn to the chair. The opening prayer was made by Rev. Mr. Lashley.

A motion was made to admit to the floor all persons here from any Western County. Discussion arose, some maintaining that only those furnished with proper credentials were entitled to a seat. The subject was finally referred to a Committee on Credentials, and the Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock.

WHEELING, May 13.—The convention re-assembled at 3 o'clock. The committee on credentials and permanent organization, reported Jno. W. Moss of Packersburg, as President, with Vice Presidents from each county represented. The committee was not prepared to report at that hour on credentials. The time was occupied by members discussing with warmth the object of the convention.

Gen. J. J. Jackson, of Wood county, made a speech. He opposed too hasty and immediate action, and said they had come here to consult and advise. He considered the calling of the convention was premature and wanted to wait till the ordinance of Secession was voted on.

Mr. Carlisle replied in an eloquent and forcible speech, taking directly opposite grounds, saying it was no time for paper resolutions. He wanted prompt, immediate, and decisive action.

Mr. Wiley of Monongahella took the floor, and in a speech of considerable length, favored the position of Gen. Jackson.

He was followed by Campbell, of Brooke county, who went in for immediate division on the state, the committee on credentials reported admitting the delegates from 26 counties to seats on the floor, viz: Brooke, Monongahela, Harrison, Wood, Preston, Ohio, Hancock, Mason, Tyler, Jackson, Petzel, Marshall, Lewis, Wirt, Marion, Barbour, Frederick, Taylor, Berkley, Pleasants, Roane, Gilmer, Upshur, Ritchie, Doddridge and Hampshire. A motion was then made and carried to appoint a committee on state and Federal Relations, to whom be referred all motions of resolutions tending to the object of the Convention.

The Convention then adjourned till morning.

The ceremony of raising a flag on the Custom House, which took place at 2 o'clock, was a very impressive scene and was witnessed by thousands. Several national airs were sung, and Mr. Carlisle delivered a feeling and patriotic address.

A crowd has again assembled to-night in front of the McLure House and speeches are being delivered and are constantly applauded.

A large delegation to the Convention from some of the lower river counties arrived late to-night.

News From Harper's Ferry.

HARRISBURG, May 13.—A special agent sent from here has returned from Harper's Ferry and reports 6,000 troops there, including 200 Kentuckians and a company of South Carolinians. They had only one day's provisions on hand, supplies from Western Virginia having been cut off, and two weeks more will exhaust the supplies in the surrounding country. They only recovered 1,000 stand of arms from the wreck of the Arsenal, and some of these are in a bad condition. They cannot manufacture more than twelve rifles a day. They have only 700 men this side of the Potomac. They have not received any batteries from the Maryland side, and show no disposition to erect any. All the preparations indicate defensive purposes on their part. They must retreat or be provisioned. This, however, does not contradict the probable advance of the main confederate army by that route on southern Pennsylvania, when Jeff. Davis discovers the impossibility of breaking Gen. Scott's line around Washington.

Suspicions of Baltimore.

[Special Despatch to the N. Y. Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Evidence that can not be controverted is proving to the Administration that treasonable operations are going on among the citizens of Baltimore. The Government will take decisive measures to exercise its authority in that city. The Union men must be sustained, and Baltimore must be kept loyal to the Government. Ten companies of the 27th regiment of cavalry, admirably mounted, are expected to arrive here during the present week.

[Special Despatch to the N. Y. Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, May 13.—It is reported that martial law will be declared in Baltimore in a day or two. Winans and some other rank secessionists need attention. Com. Buchanan, late of the Washington Navy Yard, has signified his desire to recall his resignation, but the Government will not consent. The Union men in Virginia who occupy the Congressional district on the Potomac, including Fairfax county, will run a candidate for Congress. The latest news from that region states that Chas. H. Upton of Fairfax agrees to run. A General from Richmond says that 8,000 rebel troops are now stationed in that city, and that 15,000 other troops are scattered through Virginia. He also reports that an attack will be made from the direction of Harper's Ferry on the U. S. troops at the Relay House, and that Gen. Lee, commander of the Virginia forces, threatens Western Maryland and Pennsylvania from the same point. These are mere reports.

In addition to the national vessels about 20 armed steamers from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia have been or are being put in readiness for blockading.

Good for Poland!

NEW YORK, May 13—A Polish gentleman, formerly a Colonel in the Polish Legation, was tendered a high position in the Southern Army by Gov. Moore of Alabama, who at the same time requested him to bring drawings of the fortifications in this harbor. He replied that his next visit South would be as an enemy to traitors to the flag of his adopted country.

Cairo to be Fortified.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The *Times* dispatch states that Gen Scott has sent orders for the fortification of Cairo, commanding Bird Point, which he regards as the only assailable point at that point.

A Canard Exploded.

NEW LONDON, May 13.—The report that two privateers have been towed into New London is not correct.

THE NEW YORK IRISH REGIMENT

The Loyalty of the 69th.

[Special Despatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, GEORGETOWN HEIGHTS, D. C., Friday, May 10, 1861.

GENTLEMEN:—Once for all, in reply to various intimations and inquiries, each more or less disparagingly implying an uncertainty as to the loyalty and military spirit of the regiment under my command, I beg leave to state, and do so positively and finally, that the 69th Regiment N. Y. S. M. has come on here in prompt compliance with the call of the President of the United States, in defense of the national sovereignty, property, and flag, and that wherever and whenever the National Government, established and acting at Washington, may order the 69th, there and then the 69th are resolved and sworn, to a man, to act.

Holding, as they do, that they are no longer citizens and soldiers of the State of New York, but are unreservedly and heartily citizens and soldiers of the United States of America, of which President Lincoln is the legitimate Executive, and the stars and stripes are, the world over, the recognized, historic, and inviolable symbol, after this declaration, the 69th will make no answer to and take no notice of any such doubts or imputations as those in question, save and except what their military obligations in camp or battle will enable them to give.

And I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient, faithful servant,

MICHAEL CORCORAN,
Colonel Commanding 69th Regiment.

Death of Geo. Matthei.

A YOUNG SOLDIER GONE.—At noon yesterday, a private named George Matthei, belonging to Capt. Clybourne's company of Zouaves, attached to the Thirteenth Regiment, died at Camp Yates of pneumonia, contracted, it is supposed, at Big Muddy during the stay of his company at that point. Deceased was a native of Chicago, where he was respectably connected, and was among the first to volunteer his services from that city when an appeal was made by the Executive to the patriotism of the country to stand by the national flag. He was a young man of prepossessing appearance and engaging manners, and was highly esteemed by the comrades from whose association he has been so suddenly cut off. His remains were conveyed last night, under military escort, back to the home which he had left but a few days ago. Amid the sorrowing which his premature death will necessarily evoke among his numerous friends and relatives, it will be a consolation to them to learn that with his last breath he offered up a fervent prayer for the success of the holy cause in which he had been engaged, and that his death couch was surrounded by true and sincere friends, who administered to his wants with Samaritan cheerfulness. Peace to the ashes of the young patriot soldier.—*Sangamon Register.*

Kentucky Neutrality in Danger.

The telegraph states that on the report of a negro insurrection in Owen county, Ky., the captain of a company of Indiana volunteers offered to march his company into Kentucky and suppress the insurrection, if desired. This would be a gross violation of the Kentucky neutrality, and could hardly avoid precipitating that State into the war. If there is anything particularly sacred at this time in the Kentucky neutrality, the Kentuckians should be exceedingly careful not to offend her sensitiveness about armed Northern men setting their feet on her soil.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 82 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

NOTICE TO RETAILERS.—Now is your time to sell out your business for cash and real estate to a man who desires something to do. Grocery or Store on good lot, stock of Drugs and Medicines, and Liquors acceptable. Address "Union," Tribune Office.

GEORGE F. FOSTER, SHIP CHANDLER And Sail Maker. Have constantly for sale at the lowest prices Manila Rope, Pitch, Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, Tar, Lath Rope, Oakum, Blocks, Spun Yarn. SAILS, TENTS, TARPAULINS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, &c., &c. Made to order at shortest notice. 261 South Water street, near Lake-st. Bridge. GEO. F. FOSTER.

NOTICE.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Garden City Building Association will be held at my office on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT. THOS. FREEMAN, Secretary.

FOUND.—A sum of Money on the West Side. The owner can get it by calling at the Library of the Mechanics' Institute.

TO RENT.—The two-story Frame Dwelling No. 59 North Bush street. FOR SALE—100 feet on North Clark street running through to Dearborn street. ALFRED SMITH, North Pier.

TWO NATIONAL SONGS: "UNION, GOD AND LIBERTY," AND "OUR NATIONAL FLAG." With a beautiful colored title page. Just published by H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph street. Price, Fifty Cents.

WANTED—A Situation as Coachman by a young man who understands the care and management of horses perfectly. Address "J. C."

WANTED.—By a respectable young Girl, a situation to Cook, Wash and Iron.

WANTED—To rent by a gentleman and wife, four or five rooms in a house with a family. Address "B. S.," this office, stating terms.

WANTED—A Piano to Rent, by a Lady, not to exceed $10 per quarter. Address Post Office Box 9.

A GOOD TENANT WISHES A small House within five minutes walk of Lake street. Address "B. Y.," Tribune Office.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.—A pleasant room, with bed room attached, with Board, may be had at No. 144 Monroe street.

FOR SALE—A small stock of good Jewelry for cash or on good credit. Address "Jeweler," Post Office Box 2039.

FOR SALE—Five Buckeye Mowers, at a great bargain. Also three Wheat Drills. PETER SHIMP, 167 State street.

SPLENDID PARLORS, ALSO desirable suits of Rooms to rent, with Board, at Nos. 1 and 3 Van Buren street, near the Lake.

TO LOAN—$1,500 to Loan on Improved City Property for two years, at six per cent. interest. Agents need not apply. PETER SHIMP, 167 State street.

MONEY To Loan in Small Sums ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY. Apply to Post Office Box 2881.

SPRING GOODS CHEAP.—T. B. CARTER Has a large assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS Which he is offering at low prices for cash. HAS NOW A FINE STOCK OF Valencias, Bereges and Mozambiques, French Bereges, Robes, &c., very cheap, French and English Delaines, French Prints, Lawns and Organdies, GLOVES AND HOSIERY, Linen and Cotton Shirtings, Towels, Napkins, Table Cloths, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, &c., &c. All Good Illinois Money taken at Par. GOODS MUST BE SOLD. T. B. CARTER.

TWO NATIONAL SONGS: "UNION, GOD AND LIBERTY," AND "OUR NATIONAL FLAG." Just published by H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph-St. Price, FIFTY CENTS.

LOST—On Wabash Avenue, between Eldridge and Hammond Court, a Child's Gold Chain. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 56 Lake street.

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 161 WASHINGTON STREET. MRS. BATES would remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office. P. O. Box 2898.

WANTED—By a highly respectable English Lady (widow) a situation as House-keeper. Address "L. M.," Post Office, Chicago.

MONEY WANTED—From Six to Eight Hundred Dollars wanted for one year, for which good security will be given. Address Box 3168 Chicago. Strictly private.

BOARD WANTED—Room with Board wanted by a single gentleman, near the Court House. Address Box 3249 Post Office, Chicago.

WANTED—A situation as Book-Keeper. Address Box 3280 Post Office, Chicago.

GREAT MILITARY SUPPLEMENT TO THE "PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER." Hardee's Tactics for the Million. Philadelphia Inquirer. Philadelphia, Penn.

J. W. DOANE & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO Nos. 12 & 14 Dearborn Street, A FEW DOORS FROM WATER ST.

TWO NATIONAL SONGS: "UNION, GOD AND LIBERTY," AND "OUR NATIONAL FLAG."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public not to negotiate or purchase two Promissory Notes given by me to S. D. Baldwin or Order. WM. H. HURLBUT.

THE GREATEST HIT MADE YET. "Down with the Serpent Flag Envelope."

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S NEW SCALE Improved Piano Fortes. TWENTY FIRST PREMIUMS. W. W. KIMBALL.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. CHANGE OF TIME. Second and last week of the popular Irish Comedian and Vocalist, MR. COLLINS. THE GALE SISTERS. TUESDAY EVENING, May 14th, positively the last night of the successful drama of THE COLLEEN BAWN; Or, The Brides of Garryowen. TEDDY THE TYLER.

CLOTHE THE VOLUNTEERS! BENEFIT OF THE WADSWORTH CHICAGO GUARDS, On Wednesday Evening, 15th Inst. A Benefit has been tendered by J. H. McVICKER, Esq., for the purpose of furnishing Uniforms and Clothing for the Wadsworth Chicago Guards, NOW IN CAMP AT DIXON. A BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT Will be given by the whole Company, assisted by Amateurs. McVICKER WILL BE ON THE STAGE. MR. JOHN COLLINS HAS OFFERED HIS SERVICES AND WILL APPEAR. Frank Lumbard will sing National Songs. GEORGE W. GAGE, ISAAC N. ARNOLD, ISAAC L. MILLIKEN, Committee.

METROPOLITAN HALL. Freeborthyser's CELEBRATED ORIGINAL SWISS BELL-RINGERS WILL GIVE TWO GRAND CONCERTS, AS ABOVE, On Monday and Tuesday Evenings, May 13 & 14. NEW BELLS, SEA SHELLS, OYSTER SHELL INSTRUMENT, "METROPOLITAN POLICE CLUBS!" Silver Cornet Band and String Orchestra! CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

BRYAN HALL.—Clark Street, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill. Acoustics and General Appointments.

IF YOU WANT GOOD LAMPS AND GOOD KEROSENE OIL, Go to Noble's LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, 175....LAKE STREET....175

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINE. SLOAT'S ELLIPTIC LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES. The Only Machines Having the ELLIPTIC HOOK. W. C. MASON & CO. SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST, 84 CLARK STREET, Under the New Sherman House. CHICAGO, ILL. AGENTS WANTED in every town and city in the Northwest.

PROCLAMATION!! Know all Men, Women and Children by these presents, that I, Samuel M. Fassett Photographer, Nos. 122 and 124 Clark Street, WILL CONTINUE TO TAKE THOSE FINE PLAIN PHOTOGRAPHS For the LOW sum of ONE DOLLAR, DURING THE WAR. ALSO, AMBROTYPES IN CASES FOR ONE DOLLAR. Colored Photographs from $5 up. IVORYTYPES, ALBUMS.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY. CITY OF NEW YORK, CITY OF BALTIMORE, CITY OF WASHINGTON, CITY OF MANCHESTER, ETNA, EDINBURGH, KANGAROO, GLASGOW, VIGO, BOSPHORUS. CLEGHORN, LEDLIE & CO., General Western Agents.

GROVER & BAKER'S Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, $40 AND UPWARDS. No. 115 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, [illegible]

Auction Sales.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46 Lake street. ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Large French Plate Pier Glass, PIANO FORTE, Carpets, China and Glassware, AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, 14th, at 9½ o'clock A.M., at the residence of Hon. N. B. Judd, No. 343 Michigan Avenue. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46 Lake street. SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Mirrors, &c., AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, May 16th, at 9½ o'clock.

GARDEN AND HOUSE PLANTS, AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, May 16th, at 11 o'clock. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 and 50 DEARBORN STREET, (Opposite the Tremont House.) FURNITURE SALE EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY AT 9½ A. M. DRY GOODS SALE Every Monday at 9 1-2 A. M. AT OUR SALESROOM.

CHATTLE MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE Law and Miscellaneous Books, AT AUCTION. CATALOGUES NOW READY. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

CHATTLE MORTGAGE SALE —OF— HOUSEHOLD GOODS, CARPETS, &c. AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

CANE CHAIRS, NEW FURNITURE Glassware, Carpets, &c., AT AUCTION. 300 NEW CHAIRS. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, 107 Dearborn Street, (Portland Block.) HUGH ALEXANDER. P. O. Box 3774.

MILITARY HAT.—The New Hat, For service in warm climates, produced under the supervision of Gen. B. F. Butler, and adopted by the State of Massachusetts, is for sale by HAUGHTON, SAWYER & CO.

MILITARY CAPS. J. & A. HERZOG, Manufacturers and Jobbers of HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS, 152 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

ARMY EQUIPMENTS.—India Rubber Goods, As adopted by the State of Massachusetts. The New COMBINATION BLANKET. Knapsacks with Capes, Haversacks, Canteens, &c., IN ANY QUANTITY. HAUGHTON, SAWYER & CO.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS. The Board of Commissioners appointed under the act of the General Assembly. J. H. WOODWORTH, Commissioners. Springfield, Ill., May 7, 1861.

MILITARY.—W. Bailey Lang & Co., No. 44 CLIFF STREET, N. Y., Agents for the manufacturers of the ENFIELD PATTERN RIFLE MUSKET. W. BAILEY LANG & CO., 44 Cliff street, New York.

LIEUT. GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT'S ABSTRACT OF INFANTRY TACTICS, INCLUDING Exercises and Manoeuvres of Light Infantry and Riflemen.

CAVALRY TRAPPINGS. HUBBARD & SHIWAY.

GREAT ATTRACTION. SUMMER GOODS. MOZAMBIQUES, POPLINS, [illegible] A. G. DOWNS & CO.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1861.

THE GOVERNOR'S AIDS.

We infer from a paragraph in the *State Journal*, published elsewhere, that a special act was passed by the Legislature at its recent session, authorizing the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, to appoint several aids-de-camp. If this be true, as it now appears, our remark questioning the legality of the appointment of a greater number than that authorized by the act of 1845, falls to the ground. We cheerfully make the correction. Will the *Journal* please inform us what are the provisions of the act concerning the Executive Department, to which reference is made.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

It is with unfeigned satisfaction we notice that the President has erected the Northwest into a War Department, and assigned General McCLELLAN to the command. No fitter appointment could be made. Gen. McClellan, for three years, was the Chief Engineer and the Vice President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and as such became known to most of our leading citizens as a man of great energy and capacity. He is now in the full vigor of his powers, both physical and mental. His age is less than 40; and nature has endowed him with a close-knit frame which will enable him to endure any amount of fatigue. By the best army officers, McClellan is regarded as among the ablest of the young men in the profession; and a suitable theatre only is required, which is now presented, to enable him to exhibit the highest qualities of a commander. From his past career, his future is full of promise. He graduated at West Point with the highest distinction; thence he was transferred to Mexico, under Gen. Scott, where for his valor he was twice brevetted. After the war, he was associated with Capt. Marcy in the exploration of the sources of the Red River, and was subsequently transferred to Oregon. He was then appointed on the Crimean Commission, which enabled him personally to inspect the military systems of all the great European powers—England, France, Russia, Austria and Prussia—and to witness the operations of war, under the highest scientific attainments, and on the most stupendous scale. With a mind capable of grasping and appropriating great results, he is this day among the *best educated* of our army officers.

His connection with the railroads of the West has given him an accurate knowledge of the topography and resources of the country, which will be of the greatest importance to him in a military point of view. With prudence and confidence in his strength, he will succeed where a bolder and rasher man would fail. *He will commit no mistakes.* When he advances, it will be with a strength that no ordinary force can oppose; if he recedes, ruin and disaster will not follow in his rear. We congratulate the Northwest that the conduct of her armies is to be confided to such a man.

OUR GERMAN SOLDIERS.

In this crisis in our national affairs, the adopted citizens of German birth have displayed loyalty, zeal and patriotic fervor that are worthy of all praise. At the first call to arms, they sprang at once to the defence of the country that they have chosen as their home, and of that Constitution under which they have enjoyed the rights of freemen. In New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Chicago—wherever in the Free States the German element is large—they compose a large minority, perhaps in some cases a majority, of the volunteers.—In the cities of the Border Slave States—Wheeling, Louisville and Memphis—they have been the sheet-anchor of the Union men—always sure, always reliable and always ready. In St. Louis they compose three-fourths of the Missouri contingent; and their recent conduct in the street fights in that city, shows that they do not carry muskets without the courage to fire when attacked. Accustomed as most of them are, wherever found, to the use of arms and to the restraints and obligations of military discipline; headed by officers who have done good service in the Liberal cause in Europe; and animated, as they are to a man with the Sentiment and Idea which underlies this fight—they will make the valuable and trustworthy soldiers upon whom commanders may rely in any peril or emergency.

We look forward to the termination of this rebellion as the end of the intolerance and proscription involved in that pestilent Know-Nothing heresy which yet lingers here and there in the popular mind. The men who are offering their time, their money, their labor and their lives in the defence of the Government, as freely as the Germans are, will not hereafter find any organized party bold enough or shameless enough to say that they are not by right, as well as by law, entitled to all the privileges and immunities which American citizenship can give. They prove their devotion to the popular cause, to good order and good government, by deeds that will outweigh the theories of would-be statesmen or the proscriptive policy of intolerant politicians. They emphasize their oaths of allegiance in a way that leaves no doubt that they are Americans, not only by the forms of law, but by the religious maintenance of the principles upon which the American Republic has its foundations. They will show that nationality, race and birth-place are nothing; but that the faith which bids men respect others' rights while maintaining their own, is the proper guide in estimating the value of citizens, whether to the manor born, or from over the sea.

To us who have been the constant and sincere defenders of the German race and the German name, this proof of all that we have said of the patriotism and the steadfastness of the Germans of this country, brings great satisfaction. We knew that the day would come when their sterling virtue would be acknowledged, and when the most intolerant of the party of proscription would admit that we were right and that their political philosophy, founded on creed and birth-place, was wrong. That day has come.

ALECK STEPHENS.

The Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, was the last man of national reputation in the State of Georgia, to succumb to the secession fury. Having finally yielded his virtue he has become the most abandoned bawd in the Montgomery den. In his recent speech at Atlanta, he said:

"Lincoln has from fifteen to twenty thousand soldiers stationed in and about Washington. Troops are quartered in the Capitol, who are defacing its walls and ornaments with grease and filth, like a set of Vandal hordes. The new Senate chamber has been converted into a kitchen and quarters—cooking and sleeping apparatus having actually been erected and placed in that elegant apartment. The Patent Office is converted into soldier's barracks, and is ruined with their filth. The Post Office department is made a storehouse for barrels of flour and bacon. All the departments are appropriated to base uses, and despoiled of their beauty by these treacherous, destructive enemies of our country. Their filthy spoliations of the public buildings and works of art at the Capitol and their preparations to destroy them, are strong evidences, to my mind, that they do not intend to hold or defend the place, but to abandon it, after having despoiled and laid it in ruins. Let them destroy it—savage like—if they will. We will rebuild it. We will make the structures more glorious. Phenix like, new and more substantial [illegible] will rise from its ashes. Planted anew, under the auspices of our superior institutions, it will live and flourish throughout all ages."

And again: "We wish no aggression on any one's rights, [illegible] Not if Maryland secedes, [illegible] will fall to her by reversionary right [illegible]"

[illegible]

uprising of the North, and since the prompt defence of the Federal Capital was undertaken by the loyal States with such unanimous vigor, the tone of the Southern press has developed a marvellous change. Jeff Davis but re-echoed the chastened public sentiment of the South when he said, "All we ask is to be let alone." The idea of "taking Washington" has even flitted from the mind of the Charleston *Mercury*.

But Mr. Stephens clings to the hallucination as fondly as ever. "If Maryland "secedes the District of Columbia will fall "to her by reversionary right." The whole system of Southern treason is built up on this atrocious theory, that if a State chooses to break up the Union she has a right to steal everything she can lay her hands on. But the proposition to confiscate the whole District of Columbia, as a legal right, is peculiarly the idea of Aleck Stephens. Mr. Stephens is a very small man, and it is to be hoped he may not burst with his big idea.

THE ILLINOIS TROOPS.

It is not improbable that the Illinois troops now in the field will find speedy employment. The four regiments at Cairo are doing good service, though not in danger, we think, of an attack. Col. Cook's regiment, lately at Alton, has changed its quarters to Belleville, only twelve miles by rail east of St. Louis; and Col. McArthur's, only a few days ago at Camp Yates, has taken position at Caseyville, which is still nearer than Belleville, being only seven miles from St. Louis. The object of quartering these troops there, within half an hour of that city, is easily understood. They are the rear guard of the Union men of Missouri; and when the latter find themselves pressed by overwhelming numbers, our boys will be called upon to aid them. That they are in position to render that aid, by the command of the General of Division, is undoubted evidence of the intentions of the Administration toward Missouri. The friends of the Government are to be sustained there at all hazards; and cost what it may, the secessionists are to be put down. If more men are required, Illinois can furnish them. She has ten regiments, armed and organized, in reserve, and they, to the last man, will march at the word of command. Let our friends in St. Louis do their part well and without fear of Claib. Jackson and his crew. The forces for their backing are near at hand!

WHAT THE CITY OF NEW YORK HAS DONE.

New York city has gone into this war with the vigor of a giant and the alacrity of a French Zouave regiment. The Empire City has already sent to Washington nearly ten thousand troops.

The following is a list of the men from that city and Brooklyn, who have already gone to the seat of war:

Seventh regiment, Col. Lefferts	1,150
Seventy-first regiment, Col. Vosburg	1,000
Twelfth regiment, Col. Butterfield	950
Sixth regiment, Col. Pinckney	850
Sixty-ninth regiment, Col. Corcoran	1,300
Eighth regiment, Col. Lyons	1,000
Thirteenth regiment, Col. Smith (Brooklyn)	700
Twenty eighth regiment (Brooklyn)	850
Fifth regiment, Col. Schwarzwaelder	600
Col. Ellsworth's Zouaves	1,100
Total	9,650

In addition to the foregoing, the New York papers give a list of twenty-six regiments and battalions of infantry, ten battalions of artillery, four squadrons of cavalry, and one naval brigade already organized, and ready to march on short notice, making a force of 22,190 men.

There is also one California regiment, commanded by Col. (Senator) Baker, mostly recruited from New York city, and composed mainly of returned Californians. The city of New York has therefore raised the following number of troops:

Sent to Washington	9,650
Ready to march	22,190
Returned California regiment	720
Grand total	32,560

Here is an army of thirty-three thousand men, raised, organized, and equipped in the space of three weeks in the commercial emporium. Who will say that the Empire City has failed to do her duty?

The New Law of Patents.

The Commissioner of Patents, Hon. D. P. Holloway, of Indiana, was officially enquired of by Robt. W. Fenwick, Esq., a patent attorney at Washington, as to whether applicants for patents from the Seceded States would be compelled, in view of the new law of patents which makes no distinction as to rate of fees between native and foreign inventions—to swear that they were citizens of the United States. The Commissioner gave a written decision to the effect that no applications for patents could be entertained at the department unless the usual oath of citizenship of some recognized nationality, accompanied the same. Therefore both in this country and in foreign countries, applicants for patents, living in States or Provinces, must swear that they are citizens of the whole government to which such States and Provinces are subject.

This is an important decision, as many inventors, opposed to secession and living in Seceded States, are debarred by it from applying for Patents—unless they can find loyal magistrates to administer to them the oath of citizenship of the whole United States.

Col. Anderson.

Major. Anderson has been promoted to a full Colonelcy by the President, for meritorious service. He has furthermore been permitted to take command of the three Kentucky Regiments of volunteers, which have been raised, with the rank of Brigadier General in the volunteer army. All subsequent regiments which may be raised in Kentucky, will also be under his command. He will immediately repair to the West to enter upon the duties of his new and important post. How infinitely brighter his name will shine in the scroll of fame and history of his country, than such renegade traitors as Twiggs, Beauregard, Lee, and Maury, who deserted their flag in the hour of its peril. One will live in an immortality of honor, while the memories of the others will be execrated by all just men.

Harper and Bennett Tabooed.

The Charleston *Courier* of a recent date says:

"The New York *Herald* and *Harper's Weekly* are papers not fit for circulation here or anywhere South, and the first named, especially, has lately contained many articles clearly amenable to our laws. Many citizens have determined that the sale and circulation of these and similar papers shall and must be stopped."

Who would have supposed that this was the reward in store for these servile, dirt-eating sheets? What a grateful set of taskmasters are the lords of the lash!

The Van Buren Family.

What has become of ex-President Van Buren and family? None of them have come forward in this crisis to assist their country. Where is Prince John, that he does not raise his voice for the Union? And old ex-President, Buffalo Platform, free soil Matty Van—what has become of him? Are they for the rebels or the loyalists? For the Union or its enemies? Or have they adopted an "armed neutrality?" Who can cast light on the subject?

AMOUNT OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION STOLEN.—The telegraph agent at Montgomery, who is, of course, a Secessionist, and if he were not, would not be allowed to send anything that did not suit the rebel leaders there, telegraphs that the Southern Confederacy has arms, ordnance and ammunition sufficient for 150,000 men for one year's campaign. If this be true the amount of their plunder from the Government arsenals is much greater than has been supposed. Ammunition, however, goes fast in a great war, and a proper blockade will prevent them from renewing their supplies. If the statement is true, it is the first acknowledgement of the quantity of arms and ammunition stolen by the rebels from the American Government. They are chiefly indebted to Floyd for this immense haul. But the mechanics of the North will soon manufacture five times as much as all the Government was robbed of, and there are five loyal men to one rebel to use this material of war.

Dead Heads.

From a statement in the Washington *Republican*, we gather that fifty-one persons are now employed—that is, paid—about the Capitol of the United States as draftsmen, clerks, messengers, &c., &c., in connection with the Capitol Extension, which is at a dead stand, while the amount paid these gentlemen—mainly open or covert sympathizers with the [illegible]

FROM CAIRO.

A Retrospect—Camp Defiance to-day—The Necessities and Condition of the Sick—Letter from E. C. Larned, Esq.—Spy—Religious Services.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMP DEFIANCE (Cairo) May 12, 1861.

A RETROSPECT.

Few of the citizens of Chicago—all of whom were, perhaps, more deeply interested than most any other people—are fully aware of the, I may say hair breadth escape, which this important point had from falling into the hands of the enemy previous to its occupancy by loyal troops. I have it from undoubted authority, that the troops did not reach here one hour too soon, and had they, as was contemplated and arranged, stopped over night at Centralia, on their way down, Cairo would have now either been under water, and of course this key to the South entirely unguarded and totally incapable of arresting the shipment of arms, ammunition, provisions and other contraband articles to the secession States, or what would have been even worse, entirely in the possession of the enemy. But by the prompt and decided action of a portion of the officers in command, telegraphic communication between Centralia and Cairo was stopped, the train set in motion, and the troops landed on the levee at a late hour at night before hardly a single one of the four or five hundred secession ruffians, and an almost entire dissolute populace, knew of their approach. These ruffians, all of the very lowest order of wharf rats and mud wollopers, seemed to have plenty of money, but no occupation, except to frequent the innumerable drinking saloons on the levee, and hurrah for Jeff. Davis. On the night of the arrival, several threats and probably attempts, were made by these ruffians to cut the levee, but prompt action, pointed bayonets, and heavy bullets, checked all such attempts, and very shortly after that eventful night the wretches disappeared. Many who consider themselves respectable men, residents here, were heard to declare that rather than have the place occupied by Federal troops, they would head a mob to tear up the railroad track, burn the bridges, and if needs be, open the levee, and destroy the town. These men, who thus seemed inflamed at the advent of our troops, are now Union men, and join heartily in every effort to sustain our Government, even in its most ultra coercive measures to put down the rebellion; and this change of sentiment has diffused itself through the entire Southern portion of the State, which seemed but a few weeks since anxious and right willing to join hands with Jeff. Davis and his vile crew. This sudden and happy conversion is in a large measure—I might say almost wholly—attributable to the sudden seizure of the place by the Federal Army, and also by the moderation, justice, tempered with mercy, and regard for the rights of the citizens, shown by the General in command, his subordinates and soldiers; and now, instead of a reign of terror, as the people had been led by demagogues and knaves to expect, all are ready to admit that the town, notwithstanding the presence of four to five thousand soldiers, has not been so orderly and quiet for many years. Thus, by the conception and prompt execution of this *coup de main*, Illinois is saved from civil war, and the people in its length and breadth are a united people—for the glorious old flag, now and forever.

CAIRO TO-DAY.

If anything were needed to prove the devoted patriotism of the Illinois volunteers, a visit to this place at this time would furnish it. Here is none of "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war." There is nothing to furnish excitement. The men are lodged in the midst of mud and water, the shores of the enemy within echoing distance on either side. At present they are without uniforms, and as they tramp their allotted rounds, covered with their parti colored blankets, present by no means an attractive aspect. It has been raining steadily, and at times profusely, for several days. The town is a huge mud pond. The camp looks like a lake surrounded with bathing shanties. Nothing can be conceived more utterly and hopelessly forlorn and dismal to the eye of the observer, than the outward aspects of military life here.

And yet, amidst all this, the spirit of the men is cheerful and animated. There is no murmuring. They make a joke of their discomforts; laugh at the rain and mud, and the shanties, and the cooking; make the best of everything, and perform their arduous and fatiguing duty with cheerful alacrity and unflinching devotion.

The duties these men are performing are, in my judgment, a far higher test of their loyalty to the cause of their country than service on the battle field. There is an excitement about the latter, under the impulse of which hireling troops, ignorant of what they fight for, will often be roused to great enthusiasm, and perform noble feats of daring. To be clad in the uniform of the soldier, and march to battle amid the sound of martial music, the roaring of artillery, and all the animating and inspiring associations which surround an army in the field, is one thing; but to be planted in a mud hole, and work on, day after day, in mud and water; live in shanties, sleep on wet boards, march in squads about a dirty town, with poor food in your mouths and a dirty blanket on your back, to keep this up day after day, without aught to make excitement or awaken interest—this requires that a man should have within him the fire of a true love for the cause which he supports. It is this which has impressed me more than anything else, during my visit here. It is this which has rendered the visit we have made here (notwithstanding that it has rained incessantly the whole time) one of great interest.

It has been a great source of pride and satisfaction to me to find our men so patient, cheerful and uncomplaining, under the circumstances in which they are placed, than it would have been to have seen them in splendid military array, going through dress parades and making a fine show of the "fuss and feathers" of war.

It has been said several times since I have been here, that there is none of the poetry of a soldier's life at Cairo; and in one sense it is true. The outward show is wanting, but in a higher sense it is not true. There is really more to touch the feelings, and kindle the enthusiasm of a true patriot, in the exhibition of noble qualities of patient endurance, manly fortitude, uncomplaining submission to hardship, privation and exposure, than would be awakened by all the splendors of the most finished military encampment.

These ideas are especially appropriate to our Chicago boys, who are located at Camp Smith. In a place where there is nothing but swamps everywhere, they have the position of all others the most uncomfortable. They are compelled to live in tents, most of which are as yet without floors, and not only to live in mud and water, but to sleep in it. These hardships are inevitable. They result from the hasty occupation of a place like this by large bodies of men, without any suitable camp equipments. Everything of course has to be prepared after their arrival, and prepared under the most disadvantageous circumstances.

At Camp Smith, the difficulties in the way were of course still greater from the distance of that post from the place of materials and supplies. The unavoidable consequence has been that the boys have had to endure the greatest privations. But they have amidst it all the proud consciousness that they occupy the post of honor, which is full compensation for all its additional hardships. The point at which they are stationed is the point where, of all others, Cairo is the most assailable, and where, if any where, an attack will be made.

Our boys in the midst of all their discomforts are full of zeal and spirit, cheerful hopeful, and enthusiastic for the cause, and overflowing with devotion to the glorious old stars and stripes. We were right proud of them, and feel sure they will be found true soldiers and true men, in every position in which they may be placed.

And here let say to all men who are thinking of enlisting, that unless they are prepared to meet all sorts of hardships and privations without grumbling, they had better stay at home. Ease and comfort are not to be looked for in the life of a soldier. It involves an utter sacrifice of everything of that kind, and this should be appreciated and understood in advance. A grumbler is the pest of a camp. A man must be ready not only to endure discomforts, but to endure them pleasantly and cheerfully, or he had better not enlist. But taken in the right way, and with the right spirit, these things are easily met; and it is in this spirit that most of our men meet them.

But, on the other hand, we who stay at home and preach cheerfulness and contentment, should do all we can to make the position of our men as comfortable as possible, and we would suggest that an executive committee be formed to correspond with some of the officers in command to furnish such matters for immediate use as their necessities require. It takes, after all, a great deal of time to get the needful orders passed and arrangements perfected where they have to go through the entire routine of the various departments. There is necessarily a great deal of circumlocution about arrangements for the supply of an army, where the whole system is new and the managers inexperienced.

The temporary difficulties, discomforts and hardships arising from this state of things can be better obviated by such a committee than in any other way. Let every town, city, or district, which has a corps of men in service have a committee to correspond with one of its responsible officers and learn what is wanted at once and for immediate use, for the comfort or health of the men, and furnish it without delay. In this way immediate necessities will be relieved and at the same time all needful applications can be made to obtain future supplies of the same kind through the proper department.

There are numberless little matters which it would afford our ladies the greatest pleasure to supply, if they were only advised of what was wanted. Through a small committee of them such reliable information of exactly what may be needed could be furnished by responsible parties, and whatever is done is done to some purpose. If this is carried out at once we are quite confident it will in the end promote very materially the comfort of our men, and it would also be a mode of letting them know and feel that how constantly and warmly they are remembered by their friends at home.

THE NECESSITIES AND CONDITION OF THE SICK.

Appropos to this head, we give the following letter from E. C. LARNED, Esq., who is here on a visit for the noble purpose of making himself familiar with the necessities of the sick and wounded, with a view to future action:

CAIRO, May 12, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I visited yesterday the Hospital, under the charge of Dr. Sims, and was much pleased with the neatness and order which characterized all the arrangements in this department. Dr. Sims is an invaluable man here. His praises are on every lip. He has by his energy and industry put everything under his charge on the most efficient footing which was possible. There have already been four hundred and seventy cases under his care and but thirty six remain. Had it not been for his foresight in procuring the needful supplies of medicine, surgical instruments, and other necessaries for the sick, which he did on his own responsibility, and without awaiting orders, there would have been many lives lost here. These things were needed the very first day.

I had an interview with Dr Sims yesterday, in regard to the wants of his department and find that the only thing of which there is a pressing immediate necessity, is an ambulance wagon for the transportation of the sick and wounded from the field or camp to the hospital. This, Dr. Sims told me, was very greatly needed now, and in case of any engagement here, or of a serious amount of illness arising among the troops from any cause, the absence of it would occasion very great suffering to our sick or wounded soldiers, and probably an increased loss of life. This is a matter in which they must rely on the people of Chicago for prompt action. It failed of the proper legislation at Springfield in consequence of being connected with the corps of nurses, with which it has nothing whatever to do, and the members not being posted in regard to it, both were rejected at the same time. It is, however, a necessary branch of the medical department, and must be furnished ultimately through that quarter; but this takes time, and one wagon and equipments are needful and must be furnished *at once*, and without waiting the slow course of the circumlocution office. Dr. Sims told me that if he had waited for medicines and stores until the regular orders came, he would not have received them until ten days since, but before that time he had had on his hands nearly 400 patients. Chicago must not be wanting in proper care for the sick and wounded. They, of all others, should be well cared for. Now the various posts here are miles apart, and if a man is sick or wounded, there is no means of transporting him except on a heavy dirt cart, without springs, or else on the shoulders of men on a litter.

An ambulance wagon is a wagon constructed expressly for the purpose of carrying the sick and wounded. It has several movable litters, each of which can be removed in a moment from the wagon, a man placed upon it and then it is easily raised back over rollers to its place. The wagon runs on low wheels, like those of artillery wagons, and is regularly officered and manned. It is drawn by four horses, who are accustomed to be driven at a rapid rate. It is always accompanied by a surgeon so that he can apply instant measures for the relief of the wounded man—put on a splint on a broken limb or bind up an artery. The corps of men are drilled thoroughly in the service, and in battle the ambulance goes on its errand of mercy in the midst of the fire, so that the labor is not only most important but most dangerous, and requires men of the most perfect coolness and judgment. One of these establishments, with its horses and equipments, will cost from $1,000 to $1,200. Chicago must furnish one forthwith. Put me down as one of twenty men to furnish the fund required. Dr. Sims was urgent that I should press the matter upon the attention of the people of Chicago, and that no time should be lost in getting it up.

Mr. E. Graves who has written some letters about this matter, is now in Chicago, and understands the whole matter and has the confidence fully of Dr. Sims. He has served in the same department in Europe, and is a most faithful, efficient and reliable man. The men are all ready—picked men who understand their business and are ready to go at any moment. All that is wanted is the money, and not a day should be lost in procuring it. This is one of those things in which time is of great importance. There is not a day to be lost. There is no knowing how soon the time may come when the want of this may occasion the loss of valuable lives, and it is needed this very day for the comfort of our boys. So let us not delay, but let the fund be raised at once and Mr. Graves set to work without delay.

When this is done the arrangement for the care of the sick and wounded will be very complete. Dr. Sims has a corps of nurses already secured, ready to come any moment when telegraphed for, and all of them experienced and capable, selected under his own eye.

They have just got a bathing room completed at the hospital which is very complete in its arrangements. The hospital itself is dry and well ventilated.

I write in great haste, as the boys are just going off, but I desired to bring this matter before the public at the very earliest moment.

Yours truly, E. C. LARNED.

To-day I had an interview with Dr. Haven of Chicago, in connection with Dr. Sims, in charge of the Hospital here, and obtain from him the following gratifying facts connected with this Department of the Army.—When it is considered that there are full four thousand men here; that the weather has been the very worst that Cairo can afford; that the climate, latitude and manner of living, are totally at variance with what the entire camp have hitherto been used to, it will be very readily understood that the exhibition is a very gratifying one, and will relieve in a great measure the anxieties of the relatives and friends of our Army of Occupation at this place:

Whole number admitted to Hospital to date	470
Whole number now in Hospital	36
Whole number of deaths	none

There is one case of gun-shot wound, purely accidental, which is serious and likely to prove fatal. The complaints for the most part have been diarrhoea, in a mild form; intermittent fever, and pneumonia, only a few cases; and it is confidently expected that when the sanitory regulations now being perfected shall be matured, there will be a large decrease on the above statement. Among these is bathing at least twice a week. For this purpose baths are being constructed, and will be ready for use by Monday or Tuesday. When ready every soldier will be expected to use them at least twice a week. And in this connection we would say to our lady friends in Chicago that here is an excellent opening for the employment of their leisure to the benefit of the soldiers *Towels are much needed in this camp.* We are sure that we have but to state the fact, in order to this need being immediately supplied. Any number of coarse towels sent to Camp Defiance will be most joyfully and thankfully received. Another necessity much felt is the want of water filters. The water which the soldiers are compelled to drink, especially at this wet, muddy period, is of the vilest kind, and probably develops more illness than all other causes put together. Cannot some kind efforts for the soldier take this direction? The physicians in this Department are also confirmed in the belief that the introduction into camp, as a substitute in part for water, of a good quality of lager beer would be productive of most beneficial results in a sanitary point of view. It is well established that lager is an excellent preventive of diarrhoea and sympathetic diseases, and it is believed that the free use of lager would drive them almost entirely from the camp. We trust this may receive the attention of the proper authorities.

A SPY.

This morning Alfred Yancey, (bad name,) of Grand Junction, Hardin county, Tennessee, was arrested on board the Columbus and Cairo Ferry boat, as it touched the levee, charged with being a spy. He was recognized as he landed by a young man, named Levi Carrington, formerly connected with the Chicago City Railway, for some time past employed as conductor on the Jackson and New Orleans Railroad, but who arrived in Cairo this morning from that interesting portion of our common country, he being strongly impressed with the conviction that his personal safety—he being a strong Union man—demanded a less tropical climate. Yancey claims to be a messenger for Adams' Express, but could not tell who employed him. He had made but one trip here previous to his arrest, and had taken great pains when he reached Grand Junction to develop to the Secession army congregated at that interesting place, the condition of affairs at Camp Defiance. He is held for trial.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

To-day religious services were held in Camp at 3 o'clock P. M., the order of exercises being the singing of Old Hundred by the entire audience; a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Cobtell of Griggsville, and a sermon by Rev. Mr McMasters of the Episcopal Church, Kenosha, Wisconsin, from the text, (Luke, 3—XIV:) "And the soldiers likewise demanded of him, saying, and what shall we do?" V.

The Lincoln Programme.

[From the Charleston Courier, May 8th.]

We invite the attention of readers and exchanges to the interesting and important communication under this heading. It is from a special correspondent, whose intelligence, candor and means of information, claim our entire confidence:

RICHMOND, May 6th, 1861.

EDITORS COURIER—A gentleman belonging to Richmond came through from Washington yesterday, and indulged a large crowd at the Exchange Hotel last evening with a recital of his experiences among the enemy. As his report was interesting, and somewhat important, I will jot down a few of the leading features.

He said that the excitement, or *rather the fury of the Northern people, beggars all description*. They seem to be possessed with a demoniac rage, which nothing will satisfy but blood. The face of every soldier in Washington bears an expression of marked determination, as if the possessor had made up his mind to the most desperate deeds. The war will be one of subjugation, if not extermination, and will be *carried through with all the vigor the Administration can command*. New York city has sent forth its most desperate characters—those human tigers of the Dead Rabbit stamp, who are respectors neither of age, sex or condition. George Law has gone to the expense of arming them with revolvers, bowie knives and other deadly weapons of the most destructive character.

The policy of New York is a cold blooded and diabolical one. It comprehends the complete destruction of Baltimore. That city, New York looks upon as a commercial rival, and as regards the South, a dangerous one in the future. It must be blotted out from the face of the earth. There can be no doubt that the Northern troops will shortly fight their way through Baltimore to Washington. If resistance is made, the city will be shelled and laid in ashes. The heart sickens over the thought. God help her in this hour of her trial.

There were 27,000 troops in Washington yesterday; and by Saturday the Administration expected to have 50,000 there. Operations will doubtless commence next week, the first movement being made against Harper's Ferry. Large bodies of troops will be concentrated at Cairo. *The main army will advance upon Richmond.*

The narrator had an interview with Gen Scott. He found him in his office at the War Department. He sat bolt upright behind a table, where he had been writing, and apparently his mind was as clear and strong as ever. He complained of swollen feet and said he could not walk far. In answer to an inquiry, he said he had but a little while longer to live, *but when he died, it should be beneath the Stars and Stripes. He said the war should be prosecuted vigorously.* The Administration would not invade the South with the object of capturing Richmond, or Charleston or New Orleans, but for the purpose of retaking the forts and public property. He mentioned several points that he had determined to capture, naming first, Fort Moultrie, then Fort Sumter, Harper's Ferry, &c. The last named place he should retake, no matter what might be the cost of life or treasure.

Old Blair is the principal devil in this coercion business. He has great influence with Lincoln, and completely controls his son Montgomery Blair, the Postmaster General. His hatred is directed principally against South Carolina and particularly against Governor Pickens, towards whom he has an implacable animosity, in consequence of an ancient grudge.

Lincoln is continually surrounded by Jim Lane's Kansas ruffians. When visitors have an interview with him, they are locked in the room, and must endure the presence of the body guard.

The Capitol has been turned into barracks for the troops. Thousands of barrels of flour are stowed away in the magnificent marble corridors.

Parties have been despatched to Europe *to buy Armstrong guns, rifled cannon and other costly war material, and even ships and steamers, wherewith to blockade the Southern ports.* The Republican Ministers to foreign courts are to scheme and promise anything and everything to prevent the recognition of Southern independence.

In conclusion, it was stated that Gen. Scott declares that *he has not a shadow of doubt that all his plans will be carried out successfully. He knows his own resources; he knows those of the South*, and his long experience will enable him to judge correctly of the relative effect of either. The fiat has gone forth—the South is to be re-conquered.

Such, in substance, is the latest news from Washington, relative to the policy and means of Lincoln's Government and the animus of the Northern people.

The Facts About the Burning of Harper's Ferry Arsenal—The Destruction Complete.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

CARLISLE, May 7.

Upon a visit to the barracks to-day, I was much pleased to meet with Lieutenant Roger Jones. The brave officer, a few weeks since, after finding that it would be impossible to save the buildings at Harper's Ferry from being captured by Secessionists, set fire to them, and, while they were burning, escaped with his party to the mountains. I had a most agreeable interview with him, and he freely accorded to me all the information I desired, and kindly furnished me with many particulars that have never been made public; nor, indeed, were they included in his official report of the transaction. On Monday morning he was surprised by the receipt of two letters, written by Simeon Cameron himself, and worded as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 22, 1861.

LIEUT. ROGER JONES:—

MY DEAR SIR:—I take pleasure in apprising you that in consideration of your very skillful and gallant conduct at Harper's Ferry, I have ordered a commission to be issued to you as Assistant Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Captain.

SIMON CAMERON, Sec'y of War.

LIEUT. ROGER JONES,
Late Commanding at Harper's Ferry.

MY DEAR SIR:—I am directed by the President of the United States to communicate to you, and through you to the officers and men under your command at Harper's Ferry Armory, the approbation of the Government of your and their judicious conduct there, and to tender you and them the thanks of the Government for the same.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
SIMON CAMERON, Sec'y of War.

The following are the facts elicited during our conversation this morning:

"Shortly after nine o'clock in the morning of the 18th of April, I received a telegram from Gen. Scott, to the effect that three trains of Virginia troops had passed over the Gordonsville railroad to the Manassas Gap junction, and he supposed they were destined to Harper's Ferry, and putting me on my guard. Just about this time, the people of the Ferry were thrown into a state of wild excitement by the announcement of Col. Barbour, their delegate to the State Convention, who had just returned from Richmond, or some other parties, that the State had seceded, and that the Governor had ordered up forces to seize the armory, arms and other property of the Federal Government, and that they would arrive in course of the day. An examination of a railroad map showed me the route the troops would have to take, and led me to believe that the forces could not arrive until after night fall. This information I communicated to Captain Kingsbury, of the Ordnance Department of the army, who came up the night before to act as Civil Superintendent, until a successor to Col. Barbour could be appointed, Col. Barbour having resigned. In conjunction with Capt. Kingsbury I called on the workmen of the armory, who were some time since, shortly after the Brown raid, organized into companies for the defence of the Government property, to enroll themselves. Many expressed a readiness to do so, but as the day advanced I saw I could obtain no material assistance from them, and that in the defence I would have to rely almost entirely on my small command at that time reduced to forty-nine men, who had been selected from Carlisle Barracks three months before, on the loyalty of some one or two of whom I could not depend. Under these circumstances I saw the time had come for decisive measures, so the destruction of the bridges over the canal that supplied the water power to the works was at once ordered, and the powder in the magazine brought into the Armory, and shortly after a guard of eighteen men was detailed for the two arsenal buildings which contained the arms about 15,000, six of them carrying their bedsacks filled with straw, each sack containing a keg of powder.

In addition I had several sacks of shavings carried into these buildings, and made use of a quantity of bituminous coal and white pine lumber to aid and facilite the flames when the match should be applied. These preparations were made in the immediate presence of hundreds of men, and strange to say, without exciting suspicion. Arrangements were also made for starting the fire in the workshops at a moment's warning. At sundown, guards of workmen of the armory were thrown a mile or a mile and a half on the turnpike and railroad leading to Charlestown, but I did not have confidence in them, and the result showed I judged them correctly. Having made every preparation, I quietly waited coming event which I was certain would take place during the night, and about 10 o'clock the advanced on the turnpike to Charleston, sent in a courier to report that the troops which at sundown were at Halltown, a small town, a small village three and a half miles from the Ferry, were advancing with their numbers increased to three hundred, and that they themselves were going home. This intelligence, a few minutes later was confirmed beyond all question if indeed it had needed any confirmation, coupled with the further information that from 2,500 to 3,000 troops were *en route* for Winchester, and would arrive in course of two and a half hours. This latter information was from a gentleman of undoubted veracity, with whom I was well acquainted.

With this information I immediately decided to carry out my plans of destruction, as I knew I would be utterly impossible to defend the place, and accordingly gave the order to apply the match. In a very few minutes the buildings were in a blaze. The completeness of the arrangements for the destruction of the arms led me to conclude they would all be destroyed, and late information shows my belief was well grounded, *for of the fifteen thousand in the two arsenals, not one was saved.*

Those in the packing room, where they had been carried to be boxed up, not exceeding three hundred were saved, so I am informed.

Capt. Jones also states that, although shots were fired at his party, no one was wounded. Four of the men, however were taken prisoners, having been accidentally left standing on guard within the arsenal grounds, and not hearing the order to march given, like true soldiers, stood at their post. They were imprisoned, but subsequently escaped, and are all now at the Carlisle Barracks. Soon after the little band vacated the premises, two of the men deserted, and while one now occupies the position of Lieutenant in a Virginia company, the other, as a reward for his treachery, has been appointed a non-commissioned officer in the same company.

Captain Jones leaves for Washington to-morrow afternoon.

☞ A letter directed to General Jo Lane of Oregon, fell into the hands of Gen. James Lane of Kansas, a few days since. On reading it, the General discovered it to be from a citizen of New Hampshire, asking his influence in procuring him a commission in the Confederate army. The letter was sent back to the Governor of that State, who will see that the traitor is attended to.

Gen. Harney's Letter to John O'Fallon.

The very able and patriotic letter from General Harney to John O'Fallon, will be read with peculiar interest in view of the responsible position which he now occupies in St. Louis:

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, May 1, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR:—The report of my arrest at Harper's Ferry by persons assuming to act under authority of the State of Virginia has no doubt reached you. Gov. Letcher immediately directed my release, with assurance disavowing the act of his subordinates, and expressing regret at their mistake or abuse of his authority. The kind attention and civility received from him, from the escort that accompanied me and other distinguished citizens of Virginia and esteemed friends whom I there met, compensated for any personal trouble or annoyance; yet I cannot but feel deep mortification and regret that our country should be in a condition to expose any one to such an incident. It has furnished occasion for mistake or misrepresentation in respect to my views and sentiments, which a sense of duty requires to be promptly corrected. No better mode occurs to me than by a letter addressed to yourself, as an esteemed personal friend.

It has been represented through the public press that I was a willing a prisoner to the State of Virginia; that I designed to resign my commission in the United States Army, throw off my allegiance to the Federal Government and join the forces of the Confederate States.

Forty-two years I have been in the military service of the United States, and have followed during all that time but one flag—the flag of the Union. I have seen it protecting our frontiers, and guarding our coasts, from Maine to Florida; I have witnessed it in the smoke of battle, stained with the blood of gallant men, leading on to victory; planted upon the strongholds, and waving in triumph over the capital of a foreign foe. My eyes have beheld that flag affording protection to our States and Territories on the Pacific, and commanding reverence and respect from hostile fleets and squadrons, and from foreign Governments, never exhibited to any other banner on the globe. Twenty stars, each representing a State have been added to that banner during my service, and under its folds I have advanced from the rank of Lieutenant to that which I now hold. The Government, whose honors have been bestowed upon me, *I shall serve the remainder of my days*. The flag, whose glories I have witnessed shall never be forsaken by me while I can strike a blow for its defence. While I have breath, I shall be ready to serve the Government of the United States, and be its faithful, loyal soldier.

Without condemning or in any degree criticising, the course other persons have deemed proper to pursue in the present juncture, my line of duty is plain to my own heart and judgment. The course of events that have led to the deplorable condition in which our country now stands, has been watched by me with painful interest. Perceiving that many of my fellow-citizens in the Southern States were discontented with the Government, and desired some change to protect them from existing evils, my feelings have been strongly averse to coercion, and anxious for some compromise or arrangement that would restore peace and harmony. The provisions of the Federal Constitution afforded, in my judgment, ample means of redress through a convention of all the States, which might adopt amendments that would reconcile all differences, or if that could not be accomplished, might provide for peaceful separation in a manner becoming friends and brethren. So long as this hope of peaceful settlement of our troubles could be indulged, I have felt it to be the wise duty of the General Government to bear with patience outrages that no other Government could have endured, and to forbear any execution of force until the last hope departed.

But when the Confederate States, with seven thousand men, under cover of strong fortifications of impregnable batteries, assailed a starving garrison of seventy men in Fort Sumter, compelled the banner of the United States to be lowered, and boasted of its dishonor before the world, the state of the question was immediately changed. Instead of the Government coercing States demanding redress of grievances by constitutional means, the case was presented of revolutionists waging war against their Government, seeking its overthrow by force of arms, assailing public property by overwhelming force, laboring to destroy the lives of gallant officers and soldiers and dishonoring the national flag. The question now before us is, whether the Government of the United States, with its many blessings and past glories, shall be overthrown by the military dictatorship lately planted and now bearing sway in the Confederate States? My hand cannot aid in that work.

Finding ourselves in a state of civil war, actually existing or fast approaching, some of my brethren in arms, citizens of seceded States and for whom I have the highest personal respect, have considered it their duty to throw up their commissions and follow their States. In that view of duty I cannot concur. As an officer of the army and a citizen of the United States, I consider my primary allegiance to be due to the Federal Government, and subordinate to that is my allegiance to the State. This, as you are aware, has been the concurring opinion of the most eminent jurists of this country. It was the judgment of the Court of Appeals of South Carolina in the case of Hunt, where the subject was discussed with matchless ability. In that case, the highest Court of South Carolina deliberately decided that the soldier's and citizen's primary duty of allegiance is due to the United States Government, and not to the Government of his State. Of late it has been contended that the allegiance owed by a citizen to the Federal Government, was dissolved when his State secedes from the Union. Into that snare many have fallen. But, in my judgment there is and can be no such right as secession of a State by its own act. The Government of the Union can only be dissolved by the concurrence of the States that have entered into the Federal compact. The doctrine of secession is destructive to all Government and leads to universal anarchy.

But supposing States may secede and destroy the Government whenever the fancy takes those who are strong enough to set up any arbitrary power in the State? Missouri, the State of my residence, has not seceded, and secession would, in my opinion, be her ruin. The only special interest of Missouri, in common with the Confederate States, is slavery. Her interest in that institution is now protected by the Federal Constitution. But, if Missouri secedes, that protection is gone. Surrounded on three sides by Free States, which might soon become hostile, it would not be long until a slave could not be found within her borders. What interest could Missouri then have with the Cotton States or a Confederacy founded upon slavery and its extension? The protection of her slave property, if nothing else, admonishes her to never give up the Union. Other interests of vast magnitude can only be preserved by a steadfast adherence to and support of the United States Government. All hope of a Pacific Railroad, so deeply interesting to St. Louis and the whole State, must vanish with the Federal Government. Great manufacturing and commercial interests with which the Cotton States have no sympathy, must perish in case of secession, and from her present proud condition of a powerful, thriving State, rapidly developing every element of wealth and social prosperity; Missouri would dwindle to a mere appendage and convenience of the military aristocracy established in the Cotton States. Many other considerations might be offered to show that secession would be ruin to Missouri. And I implore my fellow-citizens of that State not to be seduced by the designing men to become the instruments of their mad ambition, by plunging the State into the vortex of revolution.

Whether governed by feelings inspired by the banner under which I have served, or by my judgment of duty as a citizen, or by interest as a resident and property owner in Missouri, I feel bound to stand by the Union, and remaining in the Union, shall devote myself to the maintenance of the Federal Government, and the perpetuation of its blessings to posterity.

Yours truly, WM. S. HARNEY.
COL. JOHN O'FALLON, St. Louis.

Rev. A. M. Stewart (late of Chicago) in the Army.

We learn that the Rev. A. M. Stewart, formerly pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of this city, and lately of Pittsburg, has resigned the charge of his congregation there, and entered upon his duties in the camp as a Chaplain in the Army. This worthy clergyman, during a long residence in this city endeared himself to his congregation and many other citizens, as a most faithful, gentle and earnest minister of the Gospel. His letter offering his services has the true ring of patriotism in it.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 19, 1861.

BRIG. GEN. J. S. NEGLY.—*Dear Sir:* As it is the praiseworthy custom of Christian countries to afford their soldiers during military service the means and consolations of religion, I therefore offer myself a volunteer to the service of my country and God, in the capacity of chaplain to the troops under your command. Should the tender be accepted, I am ready. A. M. STEWART,
Pastor Second Ref'd Pres. Church, Pittsburg.

N. B.—The present war is, in many of its aspects, a religious one. It is a battle for truth and righteousness, for liberty against despotism. Of these things our soldiers should be constantly reminded. Ministers of the gospel are the fittest persons for this service. Those who fight for a religious principle are mighty in the day of battle. The Roundheads of Cromwell prayed and sang Psalms, and were invincible. Before engaging in the battle of Balaklava, the chaplain of each British regiment stood in front of the serried ranks, and lifted up their hands in prayer to the God of Battles; each soldier at the same time reverently uncovering his head. They conquered.

My proposed service is, by the grace of God, to make those under your command better men, and hence better soldiers—to comfort the sick and wounded, and to console the dying—yet if a strait comes, and you should require me to wield the sword or handle the rifle, I would have no hesitancy, having been early trained in their use by a brave old father who commanded a volunteer company in the late war with Great Britain.

A. M. STEWART.

Mr. Stewart's services have been accepted, and he left to join the Western Pennsylvania regiments on Tuesday, April 30.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—His Excellency, Gov. Yates, Commander in Chief, etc., has appointed Col. N. G. Wilcox, of Schuyler county, one of his Aids, under an act of the late special of the General Assembly relating to the *Executive Department*. Col. Wilcox is every way qualified for the post, and will discharge his duties in such a manner as will prove satisfactory to the Governor and people.—*State Journal.*

THE "PAPER BLOCKADE."—The New Orleans *Crescent* of May 8th says:

"There is some talk that a steamer had been seen off Horn Island, and it was agog that Pascagoula was under blockade. What an immensity of nonsense gains credit now-a-days. [illegible]"

Virginia News.

We glean the following items of Virginia news from late exchanges:

THE TROOPS DISSATISFIED.

The Richmond *Examiner* says the Virginia troops are getting tired of camp life and camp food. By the following it would appear that they are also dissatisfied with their leaders, as the *Examiner* says:—

"But there is another and greater grief in the hearts of our men, which the whole State shares with them—that those are set to "inspect" and rule over them who are bitterly opposed to the act of secession, and who now abhor that just war which is one of its inevitable consequences. What can be hoped of leaders who believe in their hearts that they are working treason and merit the halter?"

ATTITUDE OF VIRGINIA.

[From the Washington Intelligencer, May 8.]

A gentleman from Richmond (a member of the Legislature) communicates to us the following information. A great reaction is taking place in some of the counties of the State. They say secession is not so bad, but to be sold out to the Confederate States without the leave of the people is more than they can stand. Why, they say, did not the Convention let the people know who voted for and against secession, and the reasons that operated upon them, as well as the reasons for the transfer? They would prefer, many of them, to have had a better reason than the joint payment of expenses to induce such a course.

EATING UP THE PEOPLE.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer.]

From a gentleman of standing, residing in Jefferson county, we have received the following letter, which, at the request of the writer, we lay before our readers:

FREDERICK, May 9, 1861.

The civil war is doing its work here. A body of troops is stationed here, and they would starve were it not for taking by force everything they consume, and paying for it with Virginia stock, worth from forty to forty-three cents on the dollar. Some of our farmers are not planting more corn than will suffice for their own consumption; some are giving up land they leased to be cultivated in corn, for the reason that they do not wish to make crops to be seized in this way. If fifty soldiers could be quartered upon these terms upon every district in the Commonwealth, she would vote down the secession ordinance by a large majority. Ten days ago I did not know that a single individual in this end of our county would vote against it beside myself. I am now perfectly satisfied that the people of the two districts that vote here will vote against it by a decisive majority, and I believe the vote of our county will be against it; and I am assured by gentlemen of the neighboring county of Berkley, that it will go against secession by an overwhelming majority. Some of our people wish to join the Western Virginia Commonwealth, if the people of the old Commonwealth sustain the secession ordinance.

[From the Washington Republican, May 8.]

VIRGINIA.

A lady residing in one of the wealthiest counties of Virginia, in writing to her son in Washington says that she writes in great alarm and anxiety for her own safety and that of her two sons who are with her. The whole district is in the greatest trepidation. The negroes are greatly excited by the acts of the secessionists, and many have been heard to threaten that if the troops leave for the purpose of fighting, they will try their own hands with the whites that remain. So also, the rich farmers, greatly afraid of their own slaves, are compelled to guard their own houses night and day. Such she describes are the effects of secession in that section, but declares that the secessionists have begun their excitement and terror too soon, for, as yet, their only effect upon the political opinions of the citizens has been to strengthen the Union sentiment.

NORTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

The last number of the Morgantown (Va.) *Star*, published in Monongalia county, comes to us filled with the reports of meetings held in Northwestern Virginia for the purpose of protesting against the policy of secession, and, in the event of its occurrence, advocating a separation of Western from Eastern Virginia. It is now apparent that this movement is taking serious proportions.

The Fourth District Regiment.

The regiment of Illinois volunteers assigned to this District, raised under the Ten Regiment bill, will go into camp at the Fair Grounds in this city, on Monday. One company from Mason county is already on the ground. Probably all of them will be here by Monday night. Capt. Paddock has been detailed by the Governor to muster the companies into the service. E. F. Nowland of this city, has been appointed as commissary, an earnest that the boys will be well provided for.

As soon as the companies are mustered, an election of field officers will take place. We hear of quite a number of candidates for the Colonelcy, among whom Capt. Norton, Capt. Bryner and R. G. Ingersoll of this city, are most prominently spoken of here. Doubtless the companies from abroad are canvassing for others equally strong. We hear that the Knox company are in favor of Owen Lovejoy, but as that gentleman is likely to be elected by the regiment in his own District, it is not probable that he will be brought forward, especially as it is said to be the intention to elect no one who lacks military experience.

In addition to these, we have heard the name of Col. Horace Capron, of Jubilee, the well known agriculturist and stock raiser, mentioned in connection with the office. We have not heard that Col. C. is a candidate, but we do know that he is wide awake in the present crisis, and was in town a day or two since to see what could be done in the way of raising a regiment of cavalry. Col. Capron has seen service. He is a Baltimorean, and was commander of the corps of cavalry which put down with their sabres the mob in the memorable Maryland State Bank riot. No better officer could be found in the State. With fine business attainments, excellent in system and detail, a good disciplinarian, courteous and gentlemanly to a fault, the soldiers would find in him not only a brave and firm commander, but one who would partake also of the character of a father and a benefactor.—*Peoria Transcript, 11th.*

A Canadian Criticism on Mr. Russell's Letters to the London Times.

[From the Toronto Globe, May 8.]

The most noticeable paragraph in the letter is the following:

"Whatever may be the result of all these diverse actions, the great Republic is gone! The shape of the fragments is not yet determined any more than their fate. They may re-unite, but the cohesion can never be perfect. The ship of state was built of too many 'platforms;' there were too many officers on board; perhaps the principles of construction were erroneous, the rigid cast-iron of constitution guns burst violently when tried with new projectiles—anyway, those who adhere with most devotion to the vessel admit that it is parted right amidships, and that its prestige has vanished. The more desperate of these would gladly see an enemy, or go out of their way to find one, in the hope of a common bond of union being discovered in a common animosity and danger."

Here we have some very grave assertions made in a very confident tone. The conclusions Mr. Russell has come to may prove correct. There is much to be said for them, but very much to be said against them. When Mr. Russell announced his creed, he had not witnessed the uprising of the North. Many philosophers who have written on the constitution of the Republic have pronounced the idea of Union incapable of infusing a loyal feeling into the hearts of men akin to that which in monarchies has preserved, through conflicts innumerable, the entirety of nations and the existence of thrones. Mr. Russell himself says: "Practically, so far as I have gone, I have failed to meet many people who really exhibited any passionate attachment to the Union for its own sake, or who pretended to be animated by any strong feelings of regard or admiration for the Government of the United States in itself." By this time he has found what he previously sought for in vain. His theory must give way to fact. Many sovereigns have witnessed their people rise to repel an aggressor or to put down an internal enemy, but never have they manifested greater devotion to a monarch than the Americans have to a principle. They have furnished a complete, a triumphant answer to those who believed that at the first shock the federal tie would be torn asunder.

The Grey Eagle Disaster at the Rock Island Bridge.

[From the Rock Island Register, May 11.]

Our citizens were startled last Thursday evening by the announcement that the steamer Grey Eagle had struck the bridge and capsized. It was not long before the news had reached every point of the city and the people flocked to the levee, which was thronged for half a mile with persons, all eager to learn all about the disaster. Every assistance that could be was rendered by our citizens, and the ferry boat, Rock Island, to rescue the passengers. Seven persons are known to have been drowned, among whom was a man by the name of Nicholas Tilis, of Lansing, on his way to the Insane Asylum, at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

We have not been able to obtain any further particulars than those already published of which our readers are most of them acquainted. The boat was commanded by D. S. Harris, and able and experienced river captain to whom we believe no blame is attached for the accident. The boat was owned by the Galena, Dunleith & Minnesota Packet Company, and was worth about $35,000, on which there was no insurance.

She first struck the pier on the Illinois side of the draw and from there was thrown again pier, smashing in her timbers and taking her whole side. She immediately went to pieces. There were on board 42 cabin and 16 steerage passengers.

KNOWN TO BE LOST.—Two deck hands, Mrs. Weaver and child, Mr. Till, 2 persons, names unknown.

There was on the Grey Eagle a large amount of produce destined for St. Louis, which is a total loss. Among which were the following articles: 5,540 sacks of wheat, 1,631 sacks of oats, 610 barrels of flour, 40 packages of merchandise, 11 firkins of butter, 350 barrels of lard.

There was some loud talk and many bitter complaints against the bridge. Persons who had before taken a position in favor of the bridge now denounce it and call it a nuisance. Others were for attacking the bridge and at once demolishing it. But better counsels prevailed.

A Rebel Flag on the Illinois River.

Last week the steamboat Little Martha, running as a tow-boat, went up the river, past Columbiana, with a secession flag hoisted. Some of the citizens of this county living near Columbiana, watched for her return, and when she came down, with the traitorous colors still flying, they fired blank cartridges at her with their guns, and demanded that the flag should be hauled down. Finding the demand unheeded they fired one gun loaded with buckshot at the boat, when the rebel flag soon came down with a run. After getting fairly out of gun-shot, however, the same colors were again hoisted.—*Carrollton Press.*

We trust our shippers will recollect this boat if the above is correct, and we charge the citizens of Florence not to let the Little Martha pass that point with the Rattlesnake flag up. It might as well be understood first as last that no Rattlesnake Flag can float on the Illinois river, and a boat carrying such colors will be blown out of the water.—*Pike County Journal.*

West Point.

Every preparation is being made at West Point to hasten forward the progress of such cadets as ought to be serving their country in this troubled time. The first class graduates immediately; their final examination ended on the 6th inst. Their commissions will probably bear date previous to the appointment of cits. The second class commenced examinations in this year's course on Monday last. They will instantly be put upon a first class course, so that they may be enabled to graduate in June or July. The present third class will then take their places, the fourth class will become seconds, and the fifth class will be fourth classmen but two months, and then come out in the glory of thirds.

These arrangements are prompt enough.—They will make the number of old cadets at the Point, however, as opposed to the new, exceedingly small; and before the plebes are put on guard, camp duty for the rest will be very heavy. I understand that the furlough men, even, are to be kept back until the plebes are able to go on duty. The number of posts in camp—at present six—will also have to be reduced. Hurrah for the Union.

☞ The Pennsylvania House of Representatives, by unanimous vote, has passed the $3,000,000 loan bill, which provides, beside the money, that fifteen regiments shall be raised beyond the requisition of the President, making in all fifty-five regiments from Pennsylvania.

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100 Pieces Rich Plain Silks, In all Colors.
200 PIECES PLAIN BLACK SILKS, All Widths.
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And all the choicest novelties in Dress Goods in unlimited variety. The latest Paris novelties in Ladies Cloth and Silk Mantles and Shawls now in stock.
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FRESH VACCINE VIRUS, Just received by GALE BROTHERS, Druggists, 202 Randolph Street.

BEAUCHAMP'S FURNITURE POLISH, The best article in use, sold by GALE BROTHERS, Druggists, &c., 202 Randolph street.

SOMETHING NEW.— SOZODONT, FOR THE TEETH, Possessing valuable properties for Cleansing the cavities between the teeth, and imparting a delightful sensation of coolness to the mouth. TRY IT. SOLD BY J. H. REED & CO. Apothecaries, 144 and 146 Lake street.

FISHING TACKLE.— Fish Hooks, Lines, Spoon Baits, Reels, Flies, Floats, &c., &c. REED POLES—10,000 cheap jointed Poles, &c., at 138 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

FLAGS, DRUMS, ROSETTES, FLAGS from 3 inches to 4 feet long. DRUMS, American and German—3 sizes. ROSETTES, various patterns. Wholesale trade supplied at 138 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

47 VAN SCHAACK'S 47 HOUSEKEEPER'S EMPORIUM. Nearly Every Article Required for HOUSE KEEPING May be found at VAN SCHAACK'S, 47 STATE STREET 47. Japanned, Plain and Pieced TIN-WARE, Wood Ware, Baskets, BRUSHES, DOOR MATS, BATHING APPARATUS, Bird Cages, Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, &c. Sign of the Golden Tea-Kettle.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS. We will sell At Net Cost, For the next sixty days, our Jobbing Stock of Soft Fur, Wool and Straw Hats, Which is fresh and embraces all the LATEST STYLES. We can insure Bargains. J. A. SMITH & CO., 115 LAKE STREET.

41 LASALLE STREET. 41 COTTON HOSIERY, For Ladies, Misses and Children. GENTS' COTTON HALF HOSE, Our assortment is complete and prices low. SUTTON & BURKITT, Opposite Hoffmann's Bank.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. We have a large and complete stock of Bleached Shirtings, Sheetings and Pillow Case Cottons, LINEN SHEETINGS, DAMASKS AND TOWELINGS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY, Which we are selling at the lowest prices, 153 and 155 Lake Street. W. R. WOOD & CO.

BALMORAL SKIRTS. We have in stock a fine assortment of BALMORAL SKIRTS, (FULL LENGTH AND WIDTH) In medium and fine qualities, which we offer at greatly reduced prices. Also, superior quality Hoop Skirts. W. R. WOOD & CO., 153 & 155 Lake street.

JUST RECEIVED—A large and splendid assortment of FRENCH POPLINS, MOZAMBIQUES, BROCATELLES, Embroidered Mohairs, Valencias, to which we invite the attention of buyers. W. R. WOOD & CO., No. 153 and 155 Lake street.

ZEPHYR WORSTED. Patterns, Canvass and Chenille, CROCHET, BRAIDS AND COTTON, Knitting Cotton of all Kinds, SHETLAND WOOL, A fine assortment of HEAD DRESSES, SUTTON & BURKITT, 41 Lasalle street 41

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!! We offer to the Trade at from 10 to 25 per cent. below Eastern Manufacturer's Prices 1000 BARRELS GLUE, Of our own manufacture. Also 500 TONS BONES, Whole or ground for Gardeners or Grape Growers. WAHL BROTHERS, 168 South Water street.

FISHING TACKLE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT PEUGNOT'S GREAT VARIETY STORE, No. 111 Randolph street, Kingsbury Block.

CHILDREN'S GIGS, Carriages, CABS, CARTS, CHAIRS, CRADLES, &C., Wholesale and Retail, at 138 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

BIRD CAGES.—100 Patterns. Also, Parrot and Squirrel Cages, Cups, Fountains, &c., at wholesale, AT 138 LAKE STREET. BARNUM BROS.

TO 73 RANDOLPH STREET. S. S. BUFFUM, Has removed his stock of Boots and Shoes from No. [illegible] South Clark street, (Hamlin's old stand), to 73 Randolph street, bet. State and Dearborn.

ARMY EQUIPMENTS. CAMP BLANKETS AND KNAPSACKS COMBINED, And so arranged that they may be formed into Tents. KNAPSACKS WITH CAPES. The above are newly invented equipments [illegible]

NEW PATENT LAW.— BROADNAX & GRAY, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENT LAWYERS AND SOLICITORS. [illegible]

IMPORTANT.—Look [illegible] 175 RANDOLPH STREET [illegible]

Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache CURE Nervous Headache CURE All kinds of Headache.
By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of [illegible] taken at the commencement of an attack [illegible] relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.
They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.
They act gently upon the bowels,—removing Costiveness.
For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.
The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.
They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, [illegible]
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box. Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS. All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

The Following Endorsements of SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS Will convince all who suffer from HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.
As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.
[illegible testimonials]
[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.] Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz: Cure of Headache in all its forms.
[From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.] They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.
[From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.] If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box, (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.
[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.] The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, [illegible]
[From the Western R. R. Gazette, Chicago, Ill.] We heartily endorse Mr. Spalding, and his unrivalled Cephalic Pills.
[From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.] We are sure that persons suffering with the headache, who try them, will stick to them.
[From the Southern Path Finder, New Orleans, La.] Try them! you that are afflicted, [illegible]
[From the St. Louis Democrat.] The immense demand for the article [illegible] is rapidly increasing.
[From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.] Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.
[From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.] The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.
[From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.] Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.
[From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.] Said to be very efficacious for the headache.
[From the Commercial, Cincinnati, O.] Suffering humanity can now be relieved.
☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE! SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE! SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES! ECONOMY! [illegible]
☞ "A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."
As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle. PRICE, 25 CENTS. Address, HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.
CAUTION. As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, [illegible]

Special N[otices]
☞ What a Figure [illegible]
☞ Oak Orchard [illegible]
☞ To Horse Owners [illegible]
☞ Kennedy's Medical Discovery [illegible]
Banking and Ex[change]
DAVENPORT, UL[illegible] & CO. Bankers and Dealers in BANK NOTES, GOLD, SIL[VER] [illegible]
BANKING [illegible] B. F. CARVER [illegible] Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.
EXCHANGE & DEPO[SIT] [illegible] CARPENTER, [illegible] Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS [illegible] Corner of Lake and Clark [illegible]
EDW. I. TINKHAM [illegible] BANKERS AND EXCHANGE [illegible]
MARINE BANK, CHICAGO MARINE AND FIRE [illegible] HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier [illegible] J. YOUNG SCAMMON [illegible]
Plumbing.
T. G. SMITH & CO. [illegible] COPPERSMITHS, AND DEALERS IN WROUGHT IRON [illegible] STEAM AND GAS FITTI[NGS] [illegible] 232 Washington St., Chic[ago]
R. D. McFARLA[ND] Gas, Steam Fitti[ng] AND PLUMBING ESTABLIS[HMENT] 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago. [illegible] PRACTICAL PLU[MBER] All Kinds of Steam [illegible] TO THE TRADE: [illegible]
Trusses.
RUPTURES CURED BY THE HARD RUBBER SPRING TRUSS [illegible]
Dentists' Cards.
WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, [illegible]
J. WARD ELLIS, DENTIST, Office—Room No. 11 Portland Block, [illegible]
REMOVED TO NO. 85 CLARK STREET.—Dr. FULLER has removed his Dental Office [illegible]
A. W. FREEMAN, DENTIST [illegible]
Eye and Ear.
EYE AND EAR.— DR. CADWELL, OPERATOR ON THE EYE AND EAR, [illegible]
LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, [illegible] MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES [illegible]
Guns, Powder, &c.
GUNS!—GUNS!!—GUNS [illegible]
Painters.
JEVNE & ALMINI, PAINTERS, [illegible] FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINT[ERS] [illegible]
Candles, Soap, &c.
MITCHELL & ZAHM, TALLO[W] [illegible]

Special Notices.

What a Figure! Ha! Ha! Ha!

This is the greatest often recent red from their friends, by those bearing wire-evil or lazy ger ral health. To avoid anything to replace and you have only to use LYON'S K-TRACTOR as the most expert and popular preparation for its flair ever made. Sold every-where. my12-1m

Oak Orchard Acid Spring

Water—Pamphlets containing the opinions of celebrated Chemists and Physicians respecting the use of this Water to be sent many discovery of the healing qualities, will be supplied gratis on application to

J.R. REED & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
Holmgren, Ill.

CALL FOR A PAMPHLET.
apl6-cod3-1y

To Horse Owners. Dr. Sweet's

Infallible Liniment for horses is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Spavin, Ringbone or Sand-Gall, Scratches, Mange, &c. It will also cure Sprain and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured by timely use of this Liniment. All cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. None of this kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Linimen, and the bruised applications will relieve the most excruciating pain, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand for in timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless for advertisement. For sale by J. E. JOHNSON, General Agent, 39 State street. nov7-1y

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

Cures Scrofula, Recovery cures Erysipelas, Recovery cures Salt Rheum, Recovery cures Ringworm, Recovery cures Tetter, Recovery cures Pimples on the Face, Recovery cures Blotches, Recovery cures Humors of all kinds, Recovery cures Boils, Recovery cures Carbuncles, Recovery cures Sore Eyes, Recovery cures Inflammation of the Eyes, Recovery cures Sore Ears, Recovery cures Discharges from the Ears, Recovery cures Ulcers in the Throat, Recovery cures Ulcers on the Neck, Recovery cures Sore Breast, Recovery cures Ulcers in the Stomach, Recovery cures Dysentery, Recovery cures Bowel Complaints, Recovery cures Female Complaints, Recovery cures Ulcers in the Womb, Recovery cures Fever Sores, Recovery cures Scurvy, Recovery cures Sore Legs, Recovery cures Old Sores, Recovery cures Ulcers, Recovery cures Sore Heads, Recovery cures Piles, Recovery cures Fistula, Recovery cures Worms, Recovery cures Spinal Affection, Recovery cures Tumors, Recovery cures Cancer, Recovery cures Consumption, Recovery cures Bronchitis, Recovery cures Asthma, Recovery cures Liver Complaint, Recovery cures Dropsy, Recovery cures Rheumatism, Recovery cures Neuralgia, Recovery cures Gout, Recovery cures Kidney Complaints, Recovery cures Dyspepsia, Recovery cures Nervousness, Recovery cures Sick Headache, Recovery cures Female Weakness, Recovery cures Paralysis

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1861.

THE CITY.

POCKET PICKED ABOUT.—A German woman had her pocket relieved of seven dollars on Sunday, while coming out of the Catholic Church, corner of Clark and Polk streets.

☞ We are under obligations to Conductor Post, of the St. Louis & Chicago Road, for St. Louis papers of yesterday morning, in advance of the mail.

POSTPONED A YEAR.—The annual meeting of the American Medical Association, appointed to be held in this city next month, has been deferred until the first Tuesday of June, 1862.

CONSOLIDATED.—The two German daily papers, the *National Demokrat*, and the *Union*, lately started in opposition to it, have been consolidated. The editor of the *Union* is retained on the new sheet.

QUARTERLY MEETING.—The General Quarterly meeting of the French Benevolent Society will take place on Thursday evening the 16th inst., at half past seven o'clock, at Marine Bank Building, room No. 9.

MUNITIONS OF WAR.—At the Armory preparations are still going on to furnish the different military stations with proper ammunition. Seven full magazines have already been fitted out at this place.

☞ All ladies are requested to meet in the Church Parlor of the First Congregational Church, West Side, (Rev. Mr. Patton's) this morning at 9 o'clock to make under-clothing for the volunteers.

FIRE.—On Sunday morning at 9 o'clock a dwelling on Ann Street near Washington, occupied by Mr. Bewley and owned by Mr. Checkfield, was partially consumed by fire. The furniture was removed. Loss about $1000. No Insurance.

REORGANIZED.—The Chicago Light Guard have reorganized under the new militia bill, and on Saturday night last elected the following corps of officers: Captain, H. D. Booth; First Lieutenant, George W. Gage; Second Lieutenant, Frank S. Sherman.

NEW MILITARY WORK.—The Soldier's Guide is the title of a new military work placed upon our table by John R. Walsh, Dearborn street. It is by an officer in the U. S. army, and should be in the hands of every volunteer and amateur soldier.

REFORM SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.—E. B. Williams, lately appointed Reform School Commissioner, is to open rooms to-day at the Armory for the hearing of appropriate cases. He is to occupy the Police Court apartment jointly with Messrs. Aikin & Davis.

ILLNESS OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.—Senator Douglas, we learn, has been confined to his bed with a severe illness, since his grand reception speech at National Hall two weeks since. For a time he was considered in a dangerous condition, but he rallied on Saturday and is now much better.

CHICAGO SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.—The annual meeting of the Chicago Sabbath School Union, will be held in the Lecture Room of the Clark Street Methodist Church this (Tuesday) evening, May 14th, at 7½ o'clock. Officers for the ensuing year will be elected and reports made by the President and Secretary.

LIBERTY.—The Steam Fire Engine, "Liberty" has found quarters for the present on Blue Island Avenue, West Division, where she is ready for service. "Economy" remains in the stable of the "Little Giant," as yet, but we hear is intended for location somewhere on the North Side.

A BRUTAL PARENT.—John Kappe was yesterday brought before Justice Aikin charged with a horrid crime in connection with his daughter, a girl of the tender age of fifteen years. The evidence was conclusive and the unnatural parent was committed in default of $1,500 to await trial at the next term of the Recorder's Court.

☞ Superior Household Furniture, Piano Forte, Carriage &c., at auction, this morning at 9½ o'clock. Gilbert, Sampson & Warner sell at the residence of Hon. N. B. Judd, No. 243 Michigan Avenue, all the furniture, Carpets, Pier Glass, Piano Forte, and the Family Carriage, including the Splendid Carved Library Sett.

ATTENTION MILITARY MEN.—The "Soldiers' Guide," is the title of a new drill book just issued. This book should be in the hands of the militia as well as in the hands of every volunteer, and citizen of the United States. It is a soldier's guide in reality. It can be obtained of McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn Street, and all other military books in use at the present day.

ARMY CONTRACTS.—We learn from a reliable source that a clothing firm in this city has contracted to manufacture and deliver in Springfield four thousand uniforms for our volunteers, the suits to be grey, after the pattern of those worn by the Seventh New York Regiment. Another party has taken a contract to supply ten thousand army blankets for the same purpose and destination.

OBSTRUCTIONS.—Ten or fifteen cases of obstructions of the sidewalks by different respectable parties were yesterday disposed of by the Police Court. The fines were paid in all but three cases, the Justice allowing those who did so to go free of further costs. It will soon become a costly luxury in which few can indulge,—this filling sidewalks with bales and boxes,—should the present municipal policy be continued.

INFLUX OF PAUPERS.—There is just now quite an influx of paupers into this city from the surrounding country, and the county agent says he considers it a poor day at his office when he does not have half a dozen new arrivals to dispose of—more frequently he takes care of ten or twenty. It has become the fashion for adjacent towns and villages to ship their poor to Chicago. It will not pay; allow us to say to such parties, for in nine cases in ten the shrewdness of Mr. Hansen detects the imposition and the importation is directly returned to the identical place from whence started.

A GENEROUS OFFER.—By referring to our amusement column it will be observed that Mr. McVicker, with commendable generosity, has proffered a benefit to the Wadsworth Guards, now encamped at Dixon, for raising funds to supply the Company with uniforms. The bill for Wednesday night, to be announced to-morrow, will be a superb affair, and as Mr. Collins, McVicker and the entire Company, as well as Frank Lumbard and several amateurs are to appear, the performance will be interesting. All now rests with the public. We say, let the Wadsworth Guards have a bumper. Tickets may be had to-day at the box office.

FLAG RAISING AT THE SKINNER SCHOOL.—On Saturday afternoon at three o'clock, the vicinity of the Skinner School was a scene of unusual interest. A large vacant lot contiguous thereto was swarming with old and young, in anticipation of a good time. Soon, the doors of the School building were thrown open, and there poured forth a full regiment of "fair maidens, brave youths," and indescribable urchins of almost every nationality, under the marshalship of the worthy Principal, A. N. Merriman Esq., and accompanied by their corps of teachers, all preceded by the Chicago Light Guard Band, who did the music in their usual happy style, and a company of Riflemen in jaunty red caps, whose efficient aid in opening the way and keeping back the crowd was gratefully received. These latter proved to be students of Chicago University, whose gentlemanly and soldier-like bearing bespoke the attention of all.

Arrived upon the platform which had been erected for the speakers, the Principal waved his hat, and simultaneously pealed forth upon the air the soul-stirring music of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the Band, and floated to the breeze over the Skinner School the most beautiful banner that waves over any of our Public Schools. The Flag is of bunting, 24×15 feet, elevated 97 feet above the building, the whole expense of which is about $60—the generous contributions of the patrons of the School. After two thousand cheers, little and big, had been given with a [illegible] patriotic speeches were made by Prof. Haven, of the Theological Seminary, Rev. Mr. [illegible] of the Third Presbyterian Church, Principals Woodward of Jones School, [illegible] and Wadsworth of [illegible] Major [illegible], Judge Allen, [illegible] and Mr. [illegible], interspersed with singing by the School and music by the Band.

[illegible]

MURDER AT BLOOM.

A Wife Kills Her Husband.

A farmer by the name of Robert Schaller, a resident of Bloom, some thirty miles south of this city, was, on Friday morning last, found lying beside a fence near the village of Dyer, Lake county, Indiana, with his head very badly cut and bruised, and himself in a dying condition. On being asked who had inflicted the wounds, he said his wife, Katrina, was the guilty party. The injured man was carried to his house at Bloom, about a mile from the State line, and when he arrived his wife, who was there, was unwilling that he should be taken into the house. He was taken in, however, and lingered until Sunday morning at five o'clock, when he died.

It appeared upon the examination held by Coroner James, on Sunday, that Schaller and his wife had been nearly the whole of last Thursday in the town of Dyer, but left for their home about 6 o'clock, P. M., both in a partial state of intoxication, the man being the most deeply drunk of the two. Witnesses were introduced who saw Schaller's wife help the deceased over a fence, from which lead a path across a pasture in the direction of their house. About midway this field was found a spot of ground covered with blood. Near it lay a broken fence stake, some pieces of which had human hair sticking upon them, and were covered also with blood. Upon searching the house a large clasp knife was also discovered, and the dress Mrs. Schaller had worn on Thursday was found fresh from the wash, hanging up to dry. The hood she had on at the same time had blood stains upon it also.

Although the wife persisted in her innocence, after a post mortem examination, by Dr. Ammerman, the jury returned a verdict implicating her in the murder, and she was accordingly held for trial on a Coroner's warrant.

It seems that Schaller and his wife had no children, but Mrs. Schaller had a son by a previous marriage, some twenty-five or twenty-six years, to whom Schaller had given a deed of all his property to be divided with his mother at his death. This was during last August. Deceased and his wife had never lived happily together during the fifteen years of their married life, and were known to have frequent quarrels, sometimes resulting in blows from both parties.

ATTEMPT TO DIE.—Miss Henrietta Irving, once connected with the Chicago stage, and more recently of Buffalo, N. Y., entered the apartment of J. Edwards Booth, at Stanwix Hall, Albany, one day last week, and attacked him with a dirk, cutting his face badly. Failing to inflict a mortal wound, she retired to her own room and stabbed herself. She will survive the wound, however. Cause, disappointed affection, *et cetera*.

REMOVAL.—The Ticket Office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad is to be removed to new quarters, beneath the Tremont House, to-day.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—The following letter of acknowledgement has lately been received in this city, directed to an unknown lady, who sent a donation of crash towels to the volunteers. We trust the response to her humane act may through this medium reach the eye of "A Lady:"

CAMP DEFIANCE, Cairo, Ill., May 11.

To "A Lady" of Chicago:

DEAR MADAME: I received, this day, by Express, the package containing one hundred crash towels, from a lady of Chicago, for the use of the soldiers under my command. In furtherance of the humane and benevolent spirit which prompted the donation, I have ordered the same to be distributed equally to the Hospitals of the four Regiments forming the command; and, in behalf of the soldiers who are thus honored by this work of delicate sympathy, I return to the lady the heartiest wishes of all the command.

With every assurance of personal regard, believe me, Respectfully yours,

B. M. PRENTISS, Commandant.

THANKS.—The following resolution was unanimously adopted by Company B, of the Chicago Light Artillery, at a meeting held yesterday:

Resolved, That the members of Company B, of Chicago Light Artillery, tender their sincere thanks to Mr. E. S. Wells, for his kind invitation to attend service at the First Presbyterian Church, Z. M. Humphry, Pastor, and express their appreciation of the practical discourse there delivered, the sentiments of which they hope to carry with them to the battle field, and trust the moral courage therein taught, will not fail us in the time of need.

C. W. EVERETTS,
J. P. RUMSEY,
LEVI W. HART,
Com. Co. B, Chicago Light Artillery.

ENCOURAGING FOR THE IRISH BRIGADE.—The following encouraging dispatch was yesterday received from Jas. A. Mulligan, the delegate of the Irish Brigade in Washington. It will undoubtedly be received with rapture by the boys:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 12.

I have had a satisfactory interview with the President. He has given me a note to the Secretary of War, pressing him to accept the Brigade. It may be two days before I can get a hearing at the War Department.

JAMES A. MULLIGAN.

TO THE LADIES.—The Ladies of the Unitarian Churches are requested to meet this evening at half past two, p. m., at the residence of Mrs. Jerome Beecher, on Michigan Avenue, near Hubbard Court, on business of immediate necessity connected with our volunteers at Springfield.

Mrs. J. BEECHER,
Mrs. D. A. GAGE,
Mrs. T. J. S. FLINT.

THE ORIGINALS.—The only original Swiss Bell Ringers gave their first concert last night at Metropolitan Hall. They were listened to by a goodly audience. By reference to our advertising columns it will be observed that they appear again this evening. They are well worth seeing.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.—Just received at Fassett & Cook's. Also a large lot of Gold Frames, new patterns. my14-3t

☞ I say, friend, go to Fassett & Cook's and get your Card Photographs, for they are in advance of all others in style. my14-3t

Attention Company "C."

THE ATTENTION OF THIS COMPANY! You are requested to meet at the Armory over the Board of Trade Room, on Tuesday evening, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock, for drill, and to take action upon the constitution and by-laws submitted at the last meeting.

A full attendance of all who signed the muster roll is earnestly desired. Per order

A. S. CHADBOURNE.

North Chicago.

RESERVE GUARD OF NORTH CHICAGO will meet at North Market Hall for drill, this (Tuesday) evening at 7½ o'clock. All persons desirous of uniting with this company will please be on hand. BY ORDER.

Home Guard, First Ward.

FULL COMPANY MEETING FOR election of officers and drill (this) Tuesday evening, May 14th, at their headquarters. Let every member be present. Roll call at 8 o'clock. S. B. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

Attention National Blues.

BE AT YOUR ARMORY IN LIND'S block to-night (Tuesday) at eight o'clock, for business and drill.

HENRY TURNER, Drill Master.

Attention, Military Men!

Militia-man's Manual of Instruction, $1.00, postage 20 cents. The Young Recruit. This is the title of a most useful book to all young military men, price $1.00, postage 13 cents. Ellsworth's Zouave Drill, $1.00, postage 13 cents. Major Robert Anderson's Artillery, $1.50, postage 20 cents. Scott's Tactics, $2.50, postage 37 cents. Hardee's Tactics, $1.50, postage 13 cents. Active Service Book, $1.50, postage 18 cents. Cavalry Tactics, Army Regulations, and any other book on the science of war, at the lowest price, to be had at SHERLOCK'S BOOK STORE, No. 112 Dearborn street. may14-2t

☞ Sweet Potato and Bedding Plants, Nansemond, 1000 for $1.50. Verbenas, Dahlias, &c, at the Bloomington Nursery of F. K. Phoenix. my11-1m

☞ Those persons desirous of buying Cabinet Furniture, would do well to look in at 169 Randolph street, where they will find in great variety the latest styles, the richest setts most desirable patterns in Rosewood and Mahogany Furniture to be found in the West, made of the best material and finished to please the tastes of all the stock is entirely new, and selling at very low prices for cash only.

☞ If you wish for bushy whiskers or a heavy mustache, send for a box of Bellingham's Stimulating Onguent. It is warranted to bring them out in from three to six weeks. Sent on receipt of price and postage, $1.18, to any address, by J. H. Johnson, 23 State street, Chicago, Ill.

☞ Cook & McLain, 29 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing gent's garments less than any other house in the city.

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in another paper.

MARRIED.

On the 4th inst., by the Rev. Dr. [illegible], JAMES [illegible], of Chicago, and Miss [illegible] ALLANSON, [illegible] daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Allanson, of [illegible], Ill.

DIED.

At Jacksonville [illegible], Ill., May [illegible], of Typhoid Fever HELEN, [illegible] daughter of [illegible], aged [illegible] years [illegible].

[illegible]

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, May 13, 1861.

The money market is very unsettled, and what solution of the difficulties that surround it is to be made, or whence it is to come, few pretend to be wise enough to decide. The banks that have agreed to take the long list seem to have not the slightest disposition to recede from their determination to maintain what they have established. In this they are warmly sustained by a large number of business men, especially those who are not in immediate need of exchange. But complaints are becoming more and more bitter that the banks will not sell exchange for the poorest variety of the "long list," (there is very little of any other in circulation) at any price, and hence their funds are unavailable, and for the time being, so far as making payments in New York is concerned, worthless. In addition to all this, it is urged that the business of Chicago is suffering severely, as trade that really belongs to Chicago is going east to Toledo and the lines south of us, for the reason that Ohio and Indiana funds are paid for produce, on which exchange can be made at reasonable rates. It is claimed that Chicago is losing more in a month, in the shape of profits on goods and commissions, than she would by reducing the "long list" even much below what any one proposes to make it. Below will be found two communications on this subject.

THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE BANKERS AND THE BUSINESS MEN.

CHICAGO, April 26, 1861.

We, the undersigned, citizens and business men of Chicago, agree to receive and pay out as currency, in payment of debts and general transactions of business, during the present war, the Notes of all the Banks of this State at present taken by the following Banks and Bankers of this city, provided the Bankers below agree to do the same:

Chicago Marine & Fire Insurance Company,	Western Marine & Fire Insurance Company.
B. F. Carver & Co.,	Hoffman & Gelpcke,
F. Granger Adams,	Edward I. Tinkham & Co.
H. A. Tucker & Co.	

In accordance with the above, we, the undersigned Bankers, do hereby ratify and confirm the agreement therein expressed.

Chicago Marine and Fire Insurance Company, per Hamilton B. Dox, Sec'y.
Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company, per W. H. Waite, Sec'y.
B. F. Carver & Co.
Hoffman & Gelpcke,
H. A. Tucker & Co.
F. Granger Adams.
Edward I. Tinkham & Co.

We publish the above for the reason that it is reported that the banks have not formally agreed to the proposition of the merchants whose names we published some time ago. We have seen the original signatures of the above, and know them to be genuine. The document is in the hands of Chas. S. Hempstead, Esq., one of our leading South Water Street merchants.

The nominal rate of exchange to-day continues to be 10 per cent., buying and selling. As heretofore, only favorite customers could get any, and that in very small lots. Several of the banks refuse to sell on any terms. Outside it was sold at 16@18 for the "long list," and it was reported closer with higher offerings in the afternoon. For the select or "short list" sales are reported at 5@6. We heard of $10,000 offered at the higher figure only a part of which was taken. For gold, bankers will draw at ¼, and for Eastern at about 1@3. But as to gold and Eastern, they are scarce, decidedly so.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says: Exchange was very close to-day, and the banks were obliged to limit sales to the most urgent wants of customers. The current selling rate was 7 per cent. at the banks, and parties who had any to dispose of found ready purchasers on the street at the same figure.

STOCKS.—Reports to Saltonstall & Co. this afternoon give the closing rates as follows:—N. Y. Cent. 73¾; Galena 58¾; Rock Island 36; Burlington and Quincy 57¾; Illinois Central 63¾; Tennessee 42; Missouri 35¾; Virginias 44. This shows a decline of 1¾ on Tennessees; 2c on Missouris since Saturday, and a rise of ¾ on Virginias since Saturday.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The following is a statement of the approximate earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company during the month of April, compared with the same period of last year, viz.:

	1861.	1860.	INCREASE.
Freight	$171,393.24	$99,330.34	$71,957.90
Passengers	78,211.74	64,328.31	13,883.43
Express	2,500.00	2,500.00	100.00
Mails	7,825.00	7,825.00	......
Rent of Road	7,083.34	7,083.34	......
Miscellaneous	950.25	1,443.78	......
Total	$268,098.57	$182,565.73	$85,442.85
Earnings Jan. 1 to April 30	$933,052.65	$687,609.55	$285,383.09

We published a letter last week from the President of the Bank of the State of Indiana, and cheerfully add the following from the Cashier of the Bank at Lafayette. That Bank will now certainly be set right with all our readers. It has and deserves the highest credit.

BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

LAFAYETTE BRANCH, May 9th, 1861.

Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

In your monetary article of Monday evening, May 6th, you say "it is expected in Chicago that the Indiana and Ohio Banks will suspend specie payments within the next ten days." The recent action of the committee appointed by the Ohio Legislature in regard to her banks, speaks louder than anything I could say in their favor. The subject of relief for the banks of that State was promptly disposed of by the committee who reported that the banks did not desire any relief, and that they never were in a better condition to meet their liabilities.

As for the Bank of the State of Indiana, I can speak advisedly when I say that she never was in a stronger position; and her efforts since the beginning of the crisis which is now upon us, has been towards consolidation of her resources in such means, and it may be truly said that this Institution is now on a *war footing*, prepared for any emergency; and in support of this assertion, I herewith give you a brief synopsis of her ability last, at which time the Branches made their monthly report to each other:

The circulation of the Bank was ......$4,319,171.
The means to redeem the same was:
Gold $2,271,297.83
Sight Exchange, equivalent to coin 1,679,795.60
......$3,951,093.43

and in addition, the bank has due her from the public over $5,000,000 in loans based upon hogs, cattle and grain, and this with our circulation based upon coin, and we leave you to judge of her ability to redeem her liabilities to the public. We want the numerous readers of the Chicago TRIBUNE to know that the Bank of the State of Indiana *is not going to suspend*, and that when they have its notes in their possession, they have something that can be converted into gold at the pleasure of the holder.

Very respectfully,
J. C. BROCKENBROUGH, Cashier.

STUMP TAIL CURRENCY.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Quite a number of communications have recently appeared in your commercial columns in relation to our Illinois currency. None of them strike the nail square on the head. Those gentlemen who have been prescribing for the cure of this rotten currency, do not seem to understand the diagnosis of the disease. The complaint can not be cured with emollients, opiates or chloroform. Nothing but *surgery* will relieve the public of this ulcer, which is growing worse every day. There is no cure but the knife and axe. Knock the "wild cats" on the head and take off the hide and try out the tallow.

The present ruinous rates of exchange will not improve, but will grow worse daily until the "stump tail" is banished from circulation. Mr. C. O. Wicker may exhort the public to "lend generous confidence" to this trash; bankers and their depositors may enter into engagements to receive and pay it out; editors may predict that "exchange will decline when produce reaches the eastern market"—but all in vain. They might as well stay prayers to a dead horse.

Confidence rests on the belief that a thing is safe, sound and reliable; that it is a *fact*. How can the public confide in what they *know* to be unsound and unreliable? No man believes a lie, *knowing it to be such*. No man can persuade or coerce his judgment to confide in what it knows to be false. How can a man with faith enough to remove mountains, give a generous confidence to a notorious untruth?

The standard of values is gold and silver. Paper merely represents coin. A paper dollar is worthless unless it can be converted into specie. If the public believe that bank bills can be exchanged for gold at par, or within a small fraction of it, they will lend such currency their "confidence" and receive it in exchange for debts and property. But the public believe no such thing of the stump tail. They know to their sorrow that it cannot be exchanged for gold. It is *worth only what State Stocks pledged for its redemption will sell for.*—And how much is that? Way, only from fifty to seventy cents! and every day falling lower. If the states by whose stocks it is secured, *repudiate*, "stump tail" becomes utterly worthless. A ten dollar bill would not buy a stick of candy.

One half of our Illinois money should be called "secession currency," as it rests on the bonds of seceded States or States which have adopted "armed neutrality," which is little better than open hostility. The currency secured by Northern States and Federal Stocks, is hoarded by the banks and brokers. It is very difficult to get them to disgorge a dollar of it. Nineteen-twentieths of all the currency in circulation in this city, is secured by the stocks of states, all of whom, save Kentucky and Missouri, have seceded, and are now employing their men and means in an unholy attempt to overthrow the American Government. The insurgents have repudiated their individual debts, and those States have practically done the same thing.

Nearly half of all the "stump tail" in circulation, is based on Tennessee Stocks. The legislature of that State has just appropriated five millions of dollars to carry on war against the people of the North and the American Government. How much are bank notes resting on the Stocks of that State worth? Will Tennessee Stocks sell for 25 cents on the dollar, in three months from now? Will Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana or Georgia, be worth any more, or as much, on the first day of August next? Yet some persons predict that exchange will go down, shortly.

What is exchange? It is gold placed on deposit in New York, subject to sight draft. A man who has a bill of exchange for one thousand dollars, is actually the owner of 1,000 gold dollars in deposit in a New York bank. By one telegraph to the bank to send it to him, and inside of two days he can have his gold in his hands at a cost of one quarter per cent.—being the express charges for fetching it to him.

Now, suppose I have $1,000 of "Secession" currency, and you have $1,000 of gold on deposit in a New York bank; suppose further, that I owe a man in New York one thousand dollars, or I have to pay in gold or its equivalent. I go to you and say, "I want to swap my 'stump tail' for your New York gold, what odds do you ask?"

You answer 20 per cent., which means that my currency is only worth 80 cents on the dollar, and consequently exchange is 20 per cent. But the stump-tail currency in circulation is really only worth at this time, on the average, 50 to 60 cents. Hence, exchange should be 25 to 40 per cent. instead of 15 to 20. The difference is made up by "generous confidence," rapidly evaporating as the truth becomes public. Now, what is the use of trying to bolster up a currency of this character? Why try to delude the people; the bill in the hands of [illegible] at [illegible] bank let the whole batch of stump-tailed currency [illegible]. Some sticks be driven into the discredited list at once! It must soon come to this result, and the quicker the agony is over the better for the whole community. The loss will fall on every body in proportion to what they have of it on hand. The Illinois currency must all be retired after the secession and is banished, will then come forth from its hiding places, and exchange will at once fall to one per cent. [illegible]

to three per cent; because the security pledged for its redemption consists of the stocks of loyal Northern States, which will not repudiate, but will punctually pay the interest on their bonds. In a few weeks (July 1st) three per cent. will be added to the security in the hands of the State Auditor. The public then will regain "confidence" in the bills of such banks, and such currency will "move the crops," and restore to Chicago a vast trade which the stamp-tail, after Secession, currency has driven away. There will be no prosperity until it is banished from circulation. It is it or no, rebel currency, and loyal men will not put their faith in it. No man can believe a lie, knowing it to be such.

SOUND CURRENCY.

BANKING ON TWO CURRENCIES.

It is said that the longest purse wins the battle in the end. It is well, before we go into a fight, to count the chances of success or failure. We have had for some weeks, a bitter war on the currency, during which time there has been a good deal of feverishness in the community as to the result, in cases of to its ultimately point on Saturday. On one side we have a small minority of bankers advocating and struggling for the destruction of a good portion of the bank bills now in circulation; on the other side we have a large majority of the bankers supporting the whole present circulation. The influence of the first, from the force of surrounding circumstances, is secondary, and of the second, from the possession of larger means and their power over the general business of the country, is paramount. The question, then, is which side shall in the end prevail—the short list party or the long list party. We will try to illustrate thus: Banker A. receives nothing but the short list of bills while banker B. supported by the business people generally, receives the long list. A's customers are obliged in their business to receive all of B's list, and not being able to deposit and deal with B. B, as he receives the bills, assorts out, as a stroke of present policy, all of A's list and stores them in his vaults. A, in the end, loses his deposits and his customers with his selected bills, which fall into B's hands, to lie safely stored away for the benefit of himself and his customers. It then follows that A's deposits are gone and his customers with them, but he still has remaining his own uninvested capital in his treasured short list of bills. A, it is presumed, does not desire to let his capital lie idle, and the only course left for him is to invest in exchange, or paper payable in specie or its equivalent, by which operation he parts with the remainder of his short-list bills, and they pass to B., and are carefully stored away for the day of need. We thus have A reduced to a specie basis in his business, or none at all, and it is no very difficult matter to discover that under the surrounding circumstances he changes his position from a banker to merely a specie and exchange broker. This being the result, the battle about over, and the excitement quieted down, B at once assimilates the value of the whole list by paying out, without selection, as the business of the country demands, an increased amount of currency, and exchange is as a consequence multiplied, and the difference between the currency (all of it) and exchange becomes regulated by the supply and the demand, and not, as now, by the excited fears of the community. It is possible that the day may come when it may be found judicious to let a portion of this currency go down, but this will not be, if at all, before the termination of the agreement entered into, in good faith, between the bankers and their depositors, and I have no fear that depositors will then suffer materially. It is better, if that time ever does arrive, that the loss on any portion of the currency (in any event, only partial) should fall broadcast, than that a sudden crash amongst some of our bankers should create a panic, and destroy the facilities of trade, which it would take months to recover from, and leave us in the hands of the unmerciful capitalist and selfish operator. It is manifest, from the foregoing premises, that it is the interest of depositors, in both the city and country, and business men generally, to support the majority bankers.

DEPOSITOR.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, May 11, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past forty-eight hours:

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar, bu
By Lake	20	300	....	....	....	....
By Canal	722	....	13498	....	....	....
G.&C.U.R.R.	654	12814	3674	573	....	234
C.&R.I.R.R.	720	1280	7560	236	....	....
I. C. R. R.	200	6650	7350	330	....	700
C. B.&Q.R.R.	643	....	1017	....	....	....
C.&N.W.R.R.	2450	19087	1764	1351	....	....
G. A.&St.L.R.	....	....	6465	....	....	....
Total	5384	39851	48216	2274	....	934

	Tal. lbs.	Live Hogs	Hides	Dressed Hogs, brls.	Cattle No.	Pot's bu
G.&C.U.R.R.	....	....	6670	127	406	615
C.&R.I.R.R.	3600	111	....	50	646	....
I.C.R.R.	....	30	....	50	764	300
C.B.&Q.R.R.	....	304	2718	100	187	336
C.&N.W.R.R.	....	....	961	....	15	553
G.A.&St.L.	....	....	....	....	224	290
Total	3600	915	10349	292	2242	2094

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	B'rly
To Buffalo	3000	28670	42500	28000	11000	....
To Pt Colborne	....	17500	....	....	....	....
To Kingston	....	10040	....	....	....	....
To Pt Sarnia	....	....	....	16000	....	....
Total	3000	111110	42500	28000	11000	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL MAY 11.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Corn, bu	18,458	Lumber, ft	428,089
Flour, bbls	732	Shingles, no	205,000
Wood, cds	38	Lath pcs	35,000
Coal, tons	187	Pickets no	2,000
		Timber ft	5,288
		Staves no	54,980
		Salt bbls	311
		Fish pgs	6

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE MAY 13.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Flour bbls	250	Flour bbls	4,667
Oats bu	85	Wheat bu	17,790
Lumber ft	2,809,000	Corn bu	156,122
Shingles no	1,332,000	Oats bu	13,090
Lath pcs	14,400	Rye bu	18,012
Posts no	2,500	Pork bbls	150
Timber ft	40,000	Hides no	267
Fish pckgs	100	Salt bbls	5
Apples bbls	130	Fish pkgs	40
Coal ton	1,177	Broom corn bales	115
Wood cds	594		

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE.

The following table shows the amount of Flour and Grain in store in this city to-day—according to the Board of Trade estimate—compared with the statement of Monday last:—

	MAY 13.	MAY 6.	APRIL 29.
Flour, bbls	44,956	47,160	60,050
Wheat, bu	804,193	1,039,812	1,415,439
Corn, bu	1,155,623	1,470,838	2,094,356
Oats, bu	566,829	570,000	551,064

According to the above table it will be seen that the stock of wheat during the past week has decreased over half a million of bushels; corn, upwards of three hundred thousand bushels; and flour, 3,000 barrels. On the 29th of April, the amount of flour, wheat, corn and oats in store was 4,261,019 bushels, while to-day the footing up is only 2,450,687 bushels—so that within two weeks our stock of grain has been reduced nearly two millions of bushels.

The receipts of produce during the past forty-eight hours, were comparatively light—including 5,584 bbls flour, 39,851 bushels wheat, and 48,216 bushels corn; while the shipments by Lake were, 3000 bbls flour, 111,110 bu wheat, 42,500 bu corn, 28,000 bu oats, and 11,000 bu rye. The receipts by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad amounted to only 643 bbls flour, and 1,017 bushels corn—there being no arrivals of wheat, oats, rye, or barley.

The general markets to-day were buoyant, and prices advanced very materially. The anxiety to invest in flour and grain by the holders of Illinois currency continues unabated, and regular shippers and buyers are out-bid by them. Early in the day there was a talk of greater confidence in currency; but as soon as 'Change met, it became apparent—both from the active demand that took place for exchange at high rates, and from the rapid advance in the prices of grain—that, instead of an improvement, there was a depreciation in Southern secured bills. This was undoubtedly partly caused by a further decline to-day of Southern securities in the New York Stock market.

The offerings of Flour to-day were again very light, compared with the receipts and the stock on hand, and under an active inquiry, the market has advanced 5@10c per bbl, with sales of about 2100 bbls at $5 00@5 25 for fair to good Spring extras. Round lots of Flour are scarce—sellers refusing to offer them for sale.

The Wheat market advanced 2@3c per bushel; but even at this improvement it was difficult to buy; while at the close, for round lots even a further advance was offered and refused. Only about 25,000 bushels of all grades changed hands, at $1 00 for N. W. Club; 93@99c for No. 1 Spring; 93@99c for No. 2 Spring; and 84c for Rejected—all in store. The Corn market advanced 1½@2c, and was tolerably active, with sales of about 100,000 at 35½@36c for River Mixed afloat; 33@35c for mixed in store; and 30@31½c for rejected in store. For preferred currency, Wheat was paid at a reduction from the above quotations of 11@15c per bushel, and Corn at 3@5 per bushel less. There was a fair inquiry for Oats at 19@19½c for No. 1 in store; but there was little or none offered. Rye was in demand at 42c in store. Barley quiet. Highwines were in good demand by parties desirous of making eastern exchange, and the market advanced ½c, with sales of 450 bbls at 15c, closing with an active inquiry at that quotation. Provisions are quiet but firm.

Freights were dull and 1@1½c per bushel lower, with light engagements at 6½c for Corn to Buffalo; 11c for Corn to Oswego by steam; and 7c for Corn to Port Colborne.

MARKETS BY THE LATEST MAILS.

TOLEDO, May 11th.—Received, 13,734 bu wheat, 34,506 bu corn. Flour—Sales 50 bbl choice XX at $5 50. Wheat—Sales 350 bu red at $1 03; 1,000 bu at $1 05; (the sale quoted yesterday at $1 05 should have been at $1 03); 1,000 bu white at $1 20; 850 bu white at $1 [illegible]. Corn—No sales. Holders, generally, asking 35@36c; buyers demanded a larger concession than sellers will entertain. Rye, 50c. Oats, 25c. Barley—Spring 45c; winter 50c.

PHILADELPHIA FLOUR MARKET—May 10.—There is no alteration in the flour market, and little or no demand for export; sales of some 600 bbls are reported at $5.50@5.62½ for superfine, $5.75@6.00 for common and good extras, $6.12½@6.50 for extra family, and $6.75@7 25 ⅌ bbl for fancy brands, as in quality; the bulk of the sales were of extra family at $6 25 ⅌ bbl, and the market closed quiet. Rye Flour is steady, with small sales at $3 50 ⅌ bbl.—*North American.*

BUFFALO MARKET—May 10.—Flour—Desirable brands extra and double extra scarce and market firm. All descriptions steady. Sales 800 brls, the greater portion yesterday afternoon, at $4 50@5.00 for good choice extra Wisconsin and Michigan; $5.12@5.25 for extra Indiana and Ohio, and $5 50@6.00 for double extras. Wheat—Market dull and no sales reported this morning. Yesterday afternoon 8,500 bu at 93@95c for Milwaukee club; $1.09 for choice Green Bay do; and $1.10 for red winter Michigan. Corn—Market a shade firmer with a moderate demand. Sales 5,000 bu new, yesterday afternoon, at 35½c. This morning, 17,000 bu new at 36c. Oats—Quiet at 23@24c as to quality. Barley—Nominal at 50c. Rye—Nominal at 54c. Whisky—Nominal at 15c. Canal Freights—A fair business is doing at 12@13c on corn and wheat to New York, and 9½@10½c on the same to Troy and Albany.

OSWEGO, May 10.—The market for all descriptions of grain is very quiet, owing chiefly to the continued stringency in monetary affairs. Nothing doing in wheat. Sales yesterday afternoon 2,970 bu corn at 47c. Oats are selling in small lots at 30@32c. Sales 23 bu timothy seed at $2 75. Salt—Market steady at $1 23 ⅌ brl. Water lime is selling at 90c ⅌ brl. Plaster 120 ⅌ brl. Canal Freights unchanged. Flour 25c, wheat 10c, and corn 9c to New York. Lumber $2 62½ to the Hudson. Received by lake last 24 hours, 3,390 bu wheat, 13,100 bu corn, 3,379 bris peas, 19m lath, 42,000 shingles, and 211,700 ft lumber. Shipped by canal, 100 bbls flour, $1,674 bu wheat, 28,600 bu corn, 3,600 bu barley, 232 bu rye, 319 bu oil cake, 16m lath, 44m shingles, and 1,287,432 ft lumber.

ST. LOUIS—May 11.—Business was better to-day than on yesterday, notwithstanding Cairo is now blocked [illegible] [illegible] passage of

breadstuffs and provisions. A boat which did not get away yesterday was filling it out to-day for departure this evening, the master relying upon Cairo-General disposal, a correspondent that boats then leading would be most likely to secure a clear passage. Flour was something lower, with business chiefly on terms not made public. Wheat somewhat unsettled by receipts that were undesirably liberal, and deliveries of corn though somewhat improved was still small. The market, however, was dull. Oats showed a further decline, in things the demand is so small that but one lot was sold at previous ruling rates. [illegible] Whisky was dull at 13c, with liberal supplies. Dry flint meats were in request, and buyers' views were a fraction lower. The levee was pretty well supplied with hay, and a considerable decline occurred. Bacon was in fair request, particularly for sides and shoulders, and full prices ruled.—*Republican.*

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK, May 10.—The business for the shipment of Breadstuffs to Europe is resumed on a large scale, and although room is ample, it promises to be well occupied at full rates. To Liverpool, 45,000 bu wheat at 5½@6d, in bulk and bags stowage at the higher rate in bulk; 400 bales cotton, 7-32d@¼d; 10 bales hops, ⅝d; 200 hhds tallow, 22s 6d; and by steamer, 600 bxs cheese at 45s. To London, 600 tons melado and sugar at 27s 6d; 3,800 bris flour, at 2s 6d@2s 9d; 500 brls rosin, 3s; 40 hhds tallow, 2s; 60 brls and tcs pork, 4s 6d@ 5s; 770 pkgs provisions, 30s. To Glasgow, 22,000 bu wheat and 3,800 bu peas, at 9d, in shipper's bags; 2,000 bbls flour, at 2s 9d. To Havre, 28,000 bu wheat, at 17@18c, in ship's bags. To a direct port in Ireland, a vessel with 16,000 bu corn, at 10½d, in ship's bags.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

MONDAY EVENING, May 13, 1861.

FREIGHTS—Declined 1c@1½c. The engagements were:—To Oswego:—Prop. Gen. Taylor, corn, via Sarnia, at 11c; Schr. Curlew, wheat, (to load at Waukegan) at 13c. To Buffalo:—Sch. Wild Rover, wheat, from Kenosha, at 8c; Schrs. Tom Dyer, Mary Field, Boston, New Lisbon, Courtwright, and Enterprise, corn, at 6½c.

FLOUR—Received 5,584 brls; shipped by Lake 3000 brls. Market 5@10c higher. Sales, 100 brls "Ionic" flat hoop, 100 brls "South Bend" flat hoop, at 5.00; 100 brls "Turtle" round hoop,—all at $5.25 del; 100 brls "New England" flat hoop, at $5.00 del; 100 brls Janesville "Atlantic" at $5.10 on track; 200 brls good spring extra, 200 brls "Nonpariel" flat hoop, 100 brls Neenah "Empire" flat hoop—all at $5.10 del; 100 brls fair spring extra at $5.00 on track; 100 brls "Northern Mills" round hoop, 200 brls fair spring extra, 100 brls "Planet" round hoop, 150 brls "Avoca," 100 brls "Premium," 100 brls "Auburn Dale," and 200 brls "Bower City"—all at $5.00 del; 105 brls "Rock Lake" flat hoop, at $5.00 on track; 90 brls "Canal Mills" fine at $2 50 del.

WHEAT—Received, 39,851 bu; shipped, 111,110 bu. Market advanced 2@3c. Sales, 700 bu N. W. Club at $1.00 in store; 700 bu do at 91c in store—preferred currency; 1000 bu No 1 Spring at 98c in store; 1000 bu do at 98½c in store; 3,800 bu do at 99c in store; 2000 bu do on p. t.; 1000 bu No 2 Spring at 92c in store; 700 bu do at 94½c in store; 3,000 bu do at 95c in store; 700 bu do at 84c in store—preferred currency; 14,000 bu Kenosha Spring at 96c f. o. b. at Kenosha.

CORN—Received, 48,216 bu; shipped, 58,500 bu. Market active and advanced 1½@2c. Sales 12 000 bu Yellow at 35½c f. o. b.; 5000 bu River Mixed and White at 35½c afloat; 5000 bu do at 36c afloat; 20,000 bu River Mixed at 36c afloat; 16,000 bu Mixed at 35½c in store; 3000 bu do at 35¾c in store; 60,000 bu do at 34c in store; 4000 bu do at 33c in store; 2000 bu do at 34½c in store; 10,000 bu do at 35c in store; 4000 bu do at 30c in store—preferred currency; 1500 bu Rejected at 30c in store; 3000 bu do at 30½c in store.

OATS—Received, 2,274 bu; shipped, 28,000 bu. Market firm with a good demand for No. 1 at 19@19½c in store.

RYE—Received, none; shipped, 11,000 bu. Market firm at 43c for No. 1 in store.

BARLEY—Received, 934 bu. Market quiet. Sales 96 bags at 36c on track.

HIGHWINES—Received, 292 bbls. Market advanced ½c. Sales, 150 bbls country at 15c.

ALCOHOL—34c@35c per gal.

MESS PORK—Quiet but firm. Sales, 50 bbls at $20 00; 150 bbls Summer packed at $18.00.

LARD—Steady. Sales, 125 pkgs prime Leaf at 10c.

TALLOW—4 bbls good at 8¾c.

HIDES—Steady. Dry Flint, 10@10½c; Green Salted, 4@4½c; Green, 3@3¼c.

BUTTER—Dull and drooping. Sales, 2000 lbs prime repacked roll, at 9c; 1200 lbs good roll at 8c; 3 tons common roll at 7½c.

EGGS—Steady at 6c per doz.

POULTRY—Live Chickens in fair demand at $2.50@2.75 per doz; Turkeys, 10@10½c per lb.

POTATOES—300 bushels good Neshannocks in bulk at 23c on track; 99 bgs do at 25c on track; 300 bushels good mixed at 20½c on track; 33 bgs common mixed at 16c on track.

HOPS—8 bales Vermont Hops at 20c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 13.—FLOUR—For common grades heavy and drooping, while good and choice brands rule firm with fair demand for home consumption. Sales 5,400 brls at $4.95@5.10 for superfine state; $5 17@5 25 for extra state; $4 95@5.10 for superfine western; $5.30@5.50 for common to medium extra western; $5.60@5.65 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $5.70@5.75 for trade brands do; market closing dull. Canadian flour trifle lower for common grades, while choice brands rule firm. Sales 700 brls at $5.20@7 50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour steady. Small sales at $3.10@4.00. Corn meal quiet and without important change.

WHISKY—In good request with a shade better prices. Sales 2,000 bris at 16c.

GRAIN—Wheat—For good sound there is good export demand. Market a shade firmer, while common and inferior descriptions rule heavy. Sales 7,000 bu Chicago spring at $1 13@1 19; 5,000 Racine spring at $1 21; 56,000 bu Milwaukee club at $118@1 23; 28 000 bu amber Iowa at $1 23@1.25; 4,600 bu red state at $1 18@1 26; 16,000 bu winter red western at $1.29@1 30; 6,000 bu white Wisconsin at $1 36@1.38; 7,000 bu white Canada at $1.35@1.40; 1,500 bu white Kentucky at $1.70@1.75; 2,400 bu white Michigan at $1.63@1.65; 800 bu white Genesee at $1.40. Rye quiet and steady. Sales 1,200 bu at 68c. Barley heavy and declining; 4,600 bu state at 55@57c. Corn—Moderate business doing in export and home consumption. The market is without any change. Sales, 73,000 bu; 53@55c for mixed western, delivered chiefly at latter price; 50@55c for unsound, and 58c for handsome new yellow Jersey. Oats heavy and lower. Moderate business doing; 31@33c for western and Canada, and 32@33c for State.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues steady with moderate demand. Sales 550 bbls at $17 75 for mess; $17 for thin mess; $13 25 for prime. Beef quiet and unchanged. Sales 100 bbls at $4@4.50 for city prime; $5 87@6.25 for city mess; $10@11 for repacked mess; $11 25@12 50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominally unchanged. Beef hams in moderate request. Sales 150 bbls western at $15. Cut meats dull with trifling sales at 6½c for shoulders; 7½@8½c for hams. Lard a shade firmer. Sales 1,350 bbls, part Saturday evening at 9@10c; 100 kegs at 10½c. Butter—Moderate business doing at 12@15c for new Ohio; 18@19c for new state. Cheese—Cheese selling at 4@9c for the range.

GROCERIES—Coffee market without change in price and in moderate request. Sales 150 bags Rio at 12¾@13½c; 450 bags Maracaibo, part 13¼c and the remainder on private terms. Sugar—Raw continues in good request. Market very firm. Sales 1,615 hhds Cuba at 4¼@4¾c; 50 hhds Porto Rico at 5¼@5¾; 2,000 boxes Havana for export on private terms; 40 boxes do at 4¾; 75 hhds Melado, part 2½@3¾; 918 bags Siam at 5¼c, and 66 baskets Batavia at 3@5½c. Molasses very dull. We hear of only sales of 75 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 20c.

BANK STATEMENT—Decrease in loans $1 467,861; do deposits $94 418; increase in specie $747,891; do circulation $7,842.

BUFFALO, May 13.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady. Sales 800 bris at $4 75 for extra state; $5.00@5.25 for extra Michigan, Illinois and Ohio; $5.50@6.12½ for double extras.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and demand good. Sales 12,000 bu No 1 Milwaukee club at 93c; 6,000 bu Chicago spring at 93c. Corn dull and heavy. Sales 6,000 bu Illinois on p. t. Oats and other grains without change.

WHISKY—Heavy at 15c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—11c on corn, 12c on wheat to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—12 000 bris flour, 200,000 bu wheat, 300,000 bu corn, 2,000 bu barley.

CANAL EXPORTS—152,000 bu wheat, 224,000 bu corn.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.........May 13.

Prop Niles, Briggs, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Sun, Jones, Port Sarnia, 85 bush oats.
Prop Hunter, Dickson, Port Sarnia, 130 brls apples, 5 cases boots.
Prop Lady Franklin, Hickey, St Joseph, 1000 R R ties, 20 m lumber, 50 bxs fish, 10 tons goods.
Bark Shanghai, Smith, Du Pier, 145 m lumber.
Bark Churubusco, Langley, Oconto, 180 m lumber.
Brig H R Seymour, Clelland, Green Bay, 145m lumber.
Bark Invincible, Bowman, Buffalo, 104 tons coal.
Brig Helfenstein, Ferris, Green Bay, 100 m lumber, 15 m shingles, 7 brls fish.
Schr Sutherland, Petrie, Kalamazoo, 50 m lumber, 25m shingles.
Schr Lucy Robb, Long, Grand Traverse, 180 cords wood.
Schr Pioneer, Thompson, Muskegon, 65 m lumber, 14,400 lath.
Schr Conveyor, Parker, Michigan City, 700 bu oats.
Schr H N Gates, Welch, Sand Bay, 400 m shingles, 2000 cedar posts.
Schr Gold Hunter, Curtis, Buffalo, light.
Schr Belle Walbridge, Gallaway, Toledo, light.
Schr Marshfield, Collis, Buffalo, light.
Schr Alvin Clark, Higgie, Du Pier, 135 m lumber.
Schr Phalarope, English, Peshtigo, 240 m lumber.
Schr Sea Bird, Thomas, Buffalo, 1814 bars R R iron.
Schr Pauline, Saveland, Oconto, 130 m lumber.
Schr Wm Tell, Stevens, Black Lake, 40 cords wood, 20 cords bark.
Schr Wallin, Waring, Holland, 23 cords wood.
Schr S. Bates, Cannon, Muskegon, 70 m lumber, 344 m shingles.
Schr D R Holt, Peterson, Dutch Lake, 30 m ft sq's timber, 20 cords shingle bolts.
Schr Wyoming, Furlong, Grand River, 13 m lumber, 200 m shingles.
Schr Westchester, Burns, Grand Haven, 100 m lumber, 300 m shingles.
Schr Telegraph, Hayes, White Lake, 73 m lumber.
Schr Sweepstakes, Buffington, Cleveland, 300 tons coal.
Schr St Andrews, Noyes, Presque Isle, 293 tons coal.
Schr M M Scott, Hastings, Presque Isle, 275 tons coal.
Schr Geo Root, McKay, Buffalo, light.
Schr Tempest, Newton, Kalamazoo, 50 m lumber.
Schr E C Gray, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr Henry Norton, Carberry, Wolf River, 2000 R R ties.
Schr Ardent, Stokes, Sheboygan, 800 R R ties, 27 m lumber.
Schr Laurel, McVey, Pier Cove, 80 cords wood.
Schr Antelope, Carbon, Kalamazoo, 80 m lumber.
Schr Arrow, Scott, Kalamazoo, 50m lumber.
Schr Snow Storm, Williams, White Lake, 30 m sq timber, 550 R R ties, 20 hf brls white fish.
Schr Barber, Long, Grand Haven, 50 m lumber.
Schr Persian, Garrett, Black River, 1200 R R ties, 18 cds wood.
Schr Irvin, Sherman, Manistee, 70 m lumber.
Schr Miami, Pennington, Cleveland, 300 ton coal.
Schr Helen Kent, Reed, Charlotteville Pier, 70 m lumber.
Schr Geo C Drew, White, Grand Haven, 95 m lumber.
Schr Elbe, Rugger, Muskegon, 10 m lath, 30 m lumber, 40 m shingles.
Schr Octavia, Johnson, North Unity, 3700 posts, 20 cds wood.
Schr Ashtabula, Hanmer, Grand Haven, 85 m lumber.
Schr Union, Aldrich, Holland, 40 cds wood.
Schr Lawrence, Sheboygan, 30 cds wood, 550 empty brls, 250 brls flour, 10 tons mdse.

CLEARED.........13.

Prop Hunter, Dickson, Port Sarnia and Buffalo, 4,057 brls flour, 150 brls pork, 115 bales broom corn.
Prop Lady Franklin, Hickey, St. Joseph, 7 tons mdse, 40 boxes fish, 10 tons goods.
Prop Adriatic, McCrea, Buffalo, 10,580 bu corn, 12,000 bu wheat, 561 sacks corn, 297 hides, 3 bundles hides, 7 boxes mdse, 157 brls goods.
Bark Churubusco, Langley, Oconto, light.
Bark Lady of the Lake, Stephens, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Bark America, Davis, Oconto.
Brig Helfenstein, Ferris, Green Bay.
Brig Garner, Gary, Buffalo, 17,700 bu wheat.
Schr Pioneer, Huber, Sand Bay, 20 bu oats, 1 ton [illegible] feed.
Schr Octavia, Johnson, Cedar Rapids.
Schr Persian, Garrett, Muskegon.
Schr Argo, Abraham, Oconto.
Schr Curlew, Jinnelly, Buffalo.
Schr Marshfield, Collis, Buffalo, 14,500 bu corn.
Schr Conveyor, Parker, Michigan City, 80 brls flour, 5 bu salt.
Schr Macklinaw, Lloyd, Buffalo, 18,018 bu rye.
Schr H N Gates, Welch, Sand Bay, light.
Schr Wm Tell, Waring, Black Lake, light.
Schr Wallin, Stevens, Holland, light.
Schr Hyphen, Cummins, Buffalo, 14,200 bu corn.
Schr Snow Storm, Williams, White Lake.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED DETROIT.—May 12—Up—Str Planet; propellers Baltic, Free State, Galena, Cuyahoga, Ogdensburgh; barque A. P. Nichols; schooner W. A. Chisholm.

DOWN—Barque Sunshine, E. S. Adams; schooners Sir E. Head, Sea Bird, Fremont, Ocean, Storm King, S. C. Roberts, Stella, Arrow, Craig, Starlight, N. P. Goodell.

AGROUND.—A topgallant vessel painted black and lumber loaded is aground at Fighting Island, name unknown. She had no pilot on board, so the time of the occurrence, which accounts for her getting on.—*Detroit Tribune.*

WELLAND CANAL.—We are indebted to Capt. E. P. Dorr for the following list of vessels passing through the Welland Canal:

BOUND WEST—May 8th, 1861.—Schooners Lizzie, Powell, Poland. On the 9th—Brig Liverpool; schooners Fairfield, Barnes, Cataraque.

BOUND EAST—On the 8th—Schooner Great Western. On the 9th—Propeller Jefferson; bark Three Bells; schooner Bay Queen.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED.........May 13.

Vermonter, Feeder, 38 cords wood.
Resolute, Athens, 30 cy rubble and 30 cy dimension stone.
J H Alexander, Lockport, 3,399 bu corn, 300 bbls flour.
Lockport, Lockport, 5,000 bu corn.
Rock River, LaSalle, 5,169 bu corn.
Uno, LaSalle, 5,000 bu corn, 322 bbls flour, 9 bbls eggs.
Oak Hill, LaSalle, 187 tons coal.

CLEARED.........May 13.

Planet, LaSalle, 80,000 ft lumber, 2,000 pickets, 47,000 shingles, 27,000 lath, 8 half bbls fish.
Lemont, Prison, 54,980 staves, 311 kegs nails, 700 lbs furniture.
Central City, LaSalle.
Amelia, Joliet, 40,000 ft lumber.
Banner, LaSalle, 74,327 ft lumber, 13,000 shingles.
Portland, LaSalle, 27,037 ft lumber, 24,000 shingles, 8,0.0 lath, 301 bbls salt, 2 bbls tar, 2,346 lbs mdse.
Hiawatha, LaSalle, 34,500 ft lumber, 5,000 siding, 10,000 shingles, 2 wagons.
Vermonter, Feeder.
Utah, LaSalle, 71,768 ft lumber, 39,963 ft timber, 30,000 shingles.
Thames, Marseilles, 10 bbls salt, 2 bbls sugar.
Morris, LaSalle.
Ottawa, Ottawa, 1 grindstone.
Orator, LaSalle, 14,606 ft lumber, 15,000 shingles.
Caroline, LaSalle, 64,943 ft lumber.
Resolute, Athens.

Fruit, Groceries, &c.

50 TIERCES PRIME RICE—Now landing and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

450 HLF. CHESTS TEAS—Y. H. Imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong, of superior flavor and quality. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

100 CASES TOBACCO—The best brands in market. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

150 HHDS N. O. SUGAR, COMMON to choice—for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

500 Boxes M. R. RAISINS, in prime order. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Tierces RICE, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR, landing and for sale very low by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1200 Bags RIO COFFEE, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Boxes PRIME CODFISH, just received and very cheap. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

FISH.—2,000 Packages Mackerel, Pickled Herring, Codfish and Whitefish, in store. For sale by NORTON, ROBB & CO., No. 16 River street.

TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR, Tobacco, Spices, At low figures for cash buyers, NORTON, ROBB & CO., No. 16 River street.

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, 500 BOXES SOAP, 200 BOXES STARCH, 100 KEGS SAL SODA, 100 KEGS B. C. SODA, 200 BOXES SALERATUS, 100 BOXES POTASH, 100 CONCENTRATED LYE. WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., No. 129 South Water street.

SUGAR, &c. 50 Hhds. Sugar, 100 Bbls. Sugar, 50 Boxes Sugar, 100 Bbls. N. Y. Syrup, 50 Bbls. Molasses. WM. LITTLE & CO., 129 South Water street.

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES. The subscriber would call the attention of purchasers to his LARGE ASSORTMENT OF OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES, Which he has made up and is constantly manufacturing from well selected Eastern Timber, and by competent workmen, and of the facilities for filling all orders for BUGGIES OR CARRIAGES of whatever style. PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK. I am also prepared to do all kinds of Repairing and Painting, with neatness and dispatch. N. B.—A good Light Rockaway and three Second Hand Buggies for sale at my factory, corner State and Twelfth streets. H. WILLETS.

30,000 NATIONAL AND PATRIOTIC ENVELOPES. Issued each day, and Union Letter Paper To match, TWENTY DIFFERENT KINDS. New and Original designs issued every day. ORDERS FILLED IMMEDIATELY in rotation as they are received, and an AMERICAN FLAG for a sign, inserted free of charge in each package amounting to TEN DOLLARS. We have SIX PRINTING PRESSES RUNNING DAY AND NIGHT TO MEET THE DEMAND. Send THREE Letter Stamps and we will return a sample by first mail.

1776! Envelopes & Letter Paper, MAJOR ANDERSON LETTER PAPER AND ENVELOPES, NORTHERN SHIVER-LEAF ENVELOPES AND LETTER PAPER. Representing a STREAK OF LIGHTNING descending from the talons of the AMERICAN EAGLE through, and rending a PALMETTO TREE.

Dying Rattlesnake LETTER PAPER AND ENVELOPES. The Flag of LIBERTY and the CONSTITUTION are represented as being weighed in the opposite scale with the BROKEN CHAIN OF DISUNION and the TRAITOROUS SNAKE.

LETTER PAPER With a Border of Red, White & Blue, The NEATEST THING YET OUT. OLD CONTINENTAL LETTER PAPER AND ENVELOPES, and a great variety of other new designs, we are now able to supply. F. MUNSON, Stationers' Hall, No. 140 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

SUMNER'S HORSE LINIMENT is used and recommended by the following well-known Sportsmen of the Turf, and Horse Dealers, as the best Liniment ever compounded for the cure of SPRAINS, GALLS, SORES, THRUSH, SCRATCHES, CUTS, AND FOOT-ROT IN HORSES. And have volunteered their names as reference, after having used it several years. It is also a certain remedy for the mange upon Dogs, and the bite of insects upon animals of every description: James Simonds, Baltimore, Md.; A. Banner, Philadelphia, Pa.; Geo. Wood, Boston, Mass.; L. A. Hitchcock; E. Emerson; Frank Griggs; James F. Fullam; T. K. Very; Stephen White; Spencer J. Vinal; William Woodruff; Col. E. Goodwin; Charles C. Henry; C. F. Whitcomb; Joseph Hale; A. Maynard; E. E. Nims; J. O. Walton, New York; D. Tallman; James Irving; Wm. Wheelan; James Mowan; Samuel McLaughlin, N. Y.; William Shaw; Ezra White; James Whipley; Conklin Carle, Brooklyn, New York; N. Durvea, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dan Mace, Providence, R. I.; Samuel Perkins, Manchester, N. H.; E. Hayes, Natick, Mass.; Robert Walton, South Reading, Mass.; Dr. Wm. W. Egleston, Veterinary Surgeon, Chicago. SUMNER'S FAMILY LOTION is invaluable for the cure of Sprains, Swellings, Rheumatism, &c. SUMNER'S PILE LOTION is warranted to cure the Piles, Chilblains, &c. The above remedies are for sale by O. F. Fuller & Co. and J. H. Reed & Co.; also by Druggists generally. OSGOOD & DOCKRAY, Sole Agents for the Northwestern States. Office and Depot, 73 State street, Chicago.

TO LOAN—$600 to loan on improved city property for one year at ten per cent. interest. For further information, address A. L., P. O. Box 4328.

MILITARY TELESCOPES.—Just received, a new supply of superior MILITARY TELESCOPES, A most useful article for the field, at LOUIS MAUSS' Optical Establishment, 73 South Clark street, opposite the Court House.

5,000 HIDES WANTED, For which the highest market price will be paid. Office 147 South Water street; Warehouse, 349 South Water street. J. L. GRAVES, Chicago, Ill. ☞ Orders for purchase will receive prompt attention.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES! Don't forget to buy your Gloves at BOWEN'S, No. 2 Clark street (up-stairs). The best and cheapest Buck Gloves and Fur Gloves in market. N. B.—Bowen is also Agent for the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, the most simple and durable machine ever made.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices; also Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels. A. G. MORRY, 9 Board of Trade Building.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kane will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults, removing of stable manure and any other business in his line. Orders directed Chas. Kane, Chicago P. O. Box 4242.

CABS AND GIGS FOR CHILDREN. Manufactured and for sale wholesale and retail AT PEUGEOT'S GREAT VARIETY STORE, No. 111 Randolph Street, KINGSBURY BLOCK.

HAVANA CIGARS. HAVANA CIGARS, HAVANA CIGARS, HAVANA CIGARS. CHIRON CONCHA ......Five Cents. [illegible] ......Five Cents. —ALSO— A Full Stock of other Popular Brands of Genuine Havana Cigars. SMITH & DWYER, Apothecaries, opposite Tremont House.

100 BXS PRIME CODFISH—For sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY.

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. F. PALMER, Nos. 112, 114, 116 Lake Street. 20 Cases Merrimac Prints, 20 Bales Stark Sheetings, 20 Bales do. Appleton Sheetings.

25,000 STARK MILL BAGS. 10,000 LEWISTON DO. All kinds of Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, &c.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, CURTAIN GOODS, At New York Cash Prices, Freight Added.

SPRING GOODS AT RETAIL. The Largest Stock of DRY GOODS WEST OF NEW YORK. CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, CURTAIN GOODS, Bedding and Feathers. F. PALMER, Nos. 112, 114, 116 Lake Street.

70 - - Lake Street. - - 70 GREAT BARGAINS IN PAPER HANGINGS, To Close Out Stock. GOLD PAPERS, HALF PRICE, WINDOW SHADES, TABLE OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c., &c. E. G. L. FAXON, 70 - Lake Street - 70 NEAR STATE STREET.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT. T. W. BAXTER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, OF ALL QUARRIES. S. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE Flouring and Grist Mills, AND DEALERS IN DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS, Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Bolting of All Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c. FAIRBANKS' SCALES, AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY. Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire. Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c. The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior quality of style, workmanship and power also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engines and Boilers, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago: [illegible price list] and in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE. For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per Cent in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &C., At very low prices. T. W. BAXTER & CO'S Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago Illinois. Post Office address Box 814.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS!! Richard's Iron Corn Sheller, CHAMPION OF THE WORLD. Capacity from 1000 to 5000 Bushels per day. PATENTED SEPT. 25TH, 1860. Warranted to shell clean in any condition of grain, without cutting it, and requiring less power than any sheller of same capacity. MANUFACTURED BY J. C. RICHARDS, BOX 1445, CHICAGO, ILL. Office and Manufactory at Lutz & Johnston's Iron Works, No. 84 Franklin street.

F. E. RIGBY & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF PAPER HANGINGS, AND General House Painters. 91 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BROTHER DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW SHDES, FIXTURES, &C., House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc. NO. 154 CLARK STREET.

AUGUST SCHWARZ'S BOSTON FANCY STEAM DYE HOUSE, 38 Illinois street, second door west of North Clark street, and Clark street, opposite the Court House, Chicago. Mr. Schwarz will color or clean any Woolen or Silk Goods in all its branches. He colors to any desirable shade [illegible]. His prices are reasonable and he will endeavor to sustain the reputation of the establishment.

TO BOOKSELLERS NEWSDEALERS, &C. NATIONAL ENVELOPES, Price, $5.00 per Thousand, Cash. Send in your orders immediately, as we can supply but 30,000 a day, and the demand is for 50,000. Retail, 25 Cents per Package. D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street. N. B.—Orders will be filled in rotation.

A GREAT HIT.—D. B. COOKE & CO.'S GREAT NATIONAL ENVELOPES. The cheapest, finest, of every existing house in the city. D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake st.

GRINDSTONES!—GRINDSTONES!—[illegible] BEREA GRINDSTONES, For sale at manufacturers' prices by THOMAS HALE, North and Wells street Bridge.

Wanted.

WANTED—A Situation by a young man of thorough business experience. Can give the best of city reference, but prefers to base his claims on his own merits after a week's trial. Address P. O. Box 3632.

WANTED—By a respectable young man (German), a Situation as Porter in a Wholesale or Retail Store. City reference given. Address A. B., Box 3634 Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—A Situation by a young man of experience, in a Commission Store or any other in which he can make himself generally useful. Apply at Intelligence Office, 169 Clark street.

WANTED—By a return Volunteer, a situation as Book-Keeper, Assistant Book-Keeper, or anything in the way of business. The best of city reference given. Address "Volunteer," Box 310, Chicago.

WANTED—A Situation as traveler, salesman or out door clerk, by a young man from the East. A No. 1 city and country references given. Address "B. C." Tribune Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A situation by a young man, to take charge of horses or drive team. Is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer in any reasonable business for a reasonable compensation. Good references given. Please address "A. H. W." Chicago Post Office.

WANTED AT A BARGAIN—House and Lot, to purchase in a respectable neighborhood. The cash will be paid. Price from $1,000 to $3,000. Also—A variety in City Real Estate for loans of $200, $300, $500, $800, and other amounts, for one, two or three years at very low rates of interest. Apply to ERNST PRUSSING, No. 6 Larmon Block, northeast corner Clark and Washington streets.

WANTED—Agents wanted to canvass every County in the Northwestern States for the sale of an article which every business man must have, every traveler must have, every railroad man must have, and in fact everybody must have. Also—A large assortment of Patriotic Badges and Pins, Maps, Charts, &c., at the seat of war. The Small Price of these Articles brings them Within the Reach of All. Enclose a stamp and receive by return mail a Circular giving full particulars. Address J. H. JOHNSON, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 4253.

FIFTY DOLLARS will be given to any gentleman who can procure for the advertiser a situation as Bookkeeper or as a traveler, in a good house. Salary not so much an object as [illegible]. Can furnish good references as to ability and antecedents. Address P. O. Box 3417.

AGENTS WANTED—$1,200 a year made by any one with $10 worth of PATENT STENCIL TOOLS. Stock enough included to retail for $150. Send for Circular, Sample and Stencil Catalogue. Address A. J. FULLAM, No. 43½ Olive street, St. Louis, Mo., or 212 Broadway, New York.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A First-Class House, with modern improvements, and Furniture for rent for only one year. Apply to S. LIND, No. 6 Lind's Block, or on premises, 219 West Randolph street, corner of Morgan street.

TO RENT—A Furnished Cottage House containing eight rooms in a desirable part of the city. Can be had within a block every few minutes. Apply to LLOYD'S Milliners Store, No. 192 Randolph street, near the corner of Wells street.

TO RENT—To Rent Low half of one of the most desirable Stores on Lake street to a party who will use it for a Light Wholesale business. Address "D.," P. O. Box 3236, Chicago, Ill.

FRONT PARLOR TO LET with Board at No. 160 Monroe street. Also, one or two nice rooms for single gentlemen. A few Day boarders can be accommodated.

TO RENT CHEAP—The Store and Dwelling No. 143 North Halsted street, well finished and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to PEARSON & BATCHELLER, corner of Market and Adams streets.

TO RENT CHEAP.—A four story Brick store, with cellar, 20 by 160 feet, constructed for storage, but can be used to advantage by manufacturers. Apply to GEO. W. ADAMS, office in rear of 190 North Water street, Chicago.

TO RENT—The five story Store No. 197 Lake Street now occupied by H. Leffenstein. Possession May 1st. Also the dwelling house No. 547 State street. Apply to J. S. RICE, office No. 6, Second Floor, over 77 Dearborn street.

TO BE RENTED—Near Union Park, THREE FIRST CLASS HOUSES, With Gas, Bath Rooms, Hot and Cold Water, &c., and use of Stable if desired. It will be let in houses or part. Price $400, [illegible] or inquire of J. F. NORTON, 160 Washington street, Room 6.

TO RENT—A beautiful Residence in the City of Waukegan. The house is of brick, of large dimensions, and stands upon the bluff overlooking Lake Michigan. There are three acres of ground in the highest state of cultivation. Two Green Houses filled with every variety of choice flowers. The grounds will more than supply a large family with Apples, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Currants, Gooseberries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Pie Plant, Asparagus, &c. The Garden is already planted with the best of vegetables. Possession given immediately. Apply to Mrs. S. B. COBB on the premises, or to FERRY & WILLIAMS, 12 and 13 Dickey's Building, Chicago.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A Dwelling House, nearly new, with nine rooms 1½ acres of land, located at Harlem, first Station on Galena Railroad, eight miles from Chicago, twenty rods from Oak Ridge Seminary, and sixty rods from Station House, running cars to accommodate Chicago business men. Price $[illegible]. A small payment required, the balance on five years time. Rent per annum $[illegible]. For further particulars inquire at 224 South Water street, Chicago.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE. The House No. 366 Wabash avenue is for Rent. The Furniture will be sold cheap to the Lessee. If not disposed of this week the furniture will be sold at Auction on MONDAY NEXT. For terms, &c., apply at the premises any day from 10 o'clock till 4, and also at No. 99 South Water street. —ALSO— For sale on reasonable terms, the Lot and Brick House No. 368 Wabash avenue.

DISTILLERY TO RENT OR FOR SALE. The Distillery at East Clinton, on Fox River, on the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, three miles from Elgin. Capacity 800 bushels. It will be rented or sold on the most favorable terms. Apply to DAVIS & NIXSEN, 46 Lake street, Chicago.

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS To Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE 3,000 yards second-hand Canvas, at Sail Loft 179 South Water st. G. S. TAYLOR.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A fine lot of CAVALRY HORSES For sale at Stables of F. STROMBERG, 209 South Clark street.

FOR SALE—A very desirable Dwelling, No. 194 Michigan avenue, on leased ground having between five and six years to run. Improvements 65 feet front by the full depth of lot, including house, barn, &c. The property will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of the subscriber at 221 South Water street. G. H. RUNDO.

FOR SALE At Shelton & Tuttle's Ranch Carriage Repository, on Market street, near Washington street, 1 Rockaway, (new,) one 20 (second-hand), five Open Buggies (new), on consignment and will be sold cheap.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suit of Rooms to rent, with Board, in a private family, located on Wabash Avenue, north of Adams street. Address Box 1914 P. O.

BOARDING.—Two single gentlemen or ladies furnished with rooms and board. One or two day boarders will also be taken. The house is in one of the pleasantest locations in the city, and is convenient to the Post Office and business part of the city; is built of brick; all the rooms are well furnished, airy, and gas in every room in the house. Terms reasonable. Reference given and required. Apply at 244 Adams street, near State street.

BOARDING.—Desirable Furnished or Unfurnished Rooms, with Board, may now be had at No. 19 Van Buren street, between State street and Wabash avenue.

BOARDING.—There are now vacant at 223 and 225 South Clark street, some pleasant front rooms suitable for accommodating families or single gentlemen. It is also a convenient location for day boarders, as it is only a few moments walk from the Post Office.

BOARDING—28 Washington St. One suite of Rooms with Board can be had if applied for immediately at 28 Washington street, between State and Wabash avenue. A couple of Day Boarders can also find accommodations.

Lost.

LOST OR STOLEN.—On Thursday, a Certificate issued by the City of Chicago to Gilbert Avery & Co., for work done on West Madison street, for Four Thousand Five Hundred Dollars, dated Sept. 28th, 1860, bearing ten per cent interest. All persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same, payment having been stopped. A suitable reward will be paid on its return to my office, No. 44 State street. MATTHEW LAFLIN.

$20 REWARD!—The above reward will be paid to any one returning to the subscriber A SMALL SORREL HORSE, About five years old that strayed from my premises May 1st. Z. W. BLATCHFORD, corner Clinton and Fulton streets, Chicago, Ill.

JAMES WADSWORTH, No. 1 Bole's Building, CHICAGO......ILLINOIS. AGENT FOR Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, HARTFORD. Assets......$[illegible]. Western Massachusetts Insurance Co., PITTSFIELD. Assets......$[illegible]. Atlantic Fire and Marine Ins. Co., PROVIDENCE. Assets......$[illegible]. Roger Williams Insurance Company, PROVIDENCE. Assets......$[illegible]. Irving Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK. Assets......$[illegible]. Washington Fire Insurance Comp'y, NEW YORK.

W. R. WOOD & CO., 133 and 135 LAKE STREET, Have just received a large and choice assortment of FRENCH PRINTS, JACONETS, Percales, New Styles French and English Ginghams, Which they offer at the very lowest prices.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF, 172 Lake Street, Chicago.

General Notices.

TO MILITARY COMPANIES NOW ORGANIZING.—The undersigned, now engaged in filling a large order from Ohio, and having all the facilities for manufacturing, offer to make any of the patterns of uniforms at the shortest notice, [illegible] the country. [illegible] J. F. MARSH & CO.

PRACTICAL HARMONIAL PHILOSOPHY.—Prof. J. W. Tourjee of New York, will lecture at Kingsbury Hall, SUNDAY, [illegible] [illegible] to defray expenses.

A FURNISHED HOUSE AND Barn to rent for four or five months from 1st, to a family without children, who will pay good board, in a nice location. The house is centrally located on the south side, within a few minutes walk of the Post Office, owner would board with family in pay for rent. Address [illegible] Post Office Box 325.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE—Girls with good references can be found at 163 Dearborn street, directly opposite the Post Office. Please call.

BILLIARD TABLES.—Marble and Slate Beds, with the latest improvements adopted. Cloth, Balls, Cues, Cue Tips, and all other requisites. Second Hand Marble beds [illegible] small proportion, at [illegible] below, or Clark and Wells. Post Office Box 397. A. B. GRIFFITH, Agent.

NEW MUSIC BOOK FOR THE YOUNG—"THE NIGHTINGALE"—A Collection of Songs, Chants and Hymns designed for Schools, Public Schools and Seminaries, with [illegible] Published by [illegible] DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

PARTIES DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING, and having Household Goods, etc., to dispose of, can hear of a CASH purchaser by addressing a line to "M." Post Office Box 3467.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.—The Board of Public Works will this day occupy as their Office the Second Story of the Court House. On the second floor, directly opposite the "The Mayor's Office." Water Rents are now payable at this office. [illegible] Secretary Board of Public Works. Chicago, May 13th, 1861.

ANNUAL MEETING—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. OFFICE OF GALENA & CHICAGO UNION R. R. CO., Chicago, May [illegible]. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, the [illegible] day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

HYDE PARK HOUSE IS NOW OPEN For the accommodation of Permanent and Transient Boarders. Trains leave Illinois Central Depot at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 P. M., 6:37 P. M., [illegible] P. M. Chicago, April 27th. J. BARNES.

OFFICE OF THE P., FT. WAYNE & C. R. R. CO. Pittsburgh, April 1st, 1861. W. B. OGDEN, Receiver. The interest due May 1st, 1861, on the Chicago Depot Bonds of the P., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Co. will be paid upon presentation of the Coupons at the Marine Bank, Chicago, at [illegible]. J. P. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago South Branch Dock Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, [illegible], at [illegible], Chicago. [illegible]

TO CONTRACTORS AND LUMBER DEALERS.—The subscriber will receive written proposals until the [illegible] for furnishing materials and doing the following [illegible] work, viz: For building a white oak timber DAM, ten feet high across the Kankakee River [illegible]; also, the construction of about the following described [illegible] 100 feet long, exclusive of abutments, [illegible] [illegible]. Also, to repair and improve the LOCK at said dam by raising the guard, lowering the miter sills, raising its lower entrance and making [illegible]. Also to excavate from [illegible] the river bed at Wilmington. Proposals may be made for all, or for any portion of the above work, or for [illegible] materials [illegible] and [illegible] at Wilmington, by [illegible]. Wilmington, Will County, Ill., May 18, 1861.

INSURE YOUR FURS FROM MOTHS by leaving them at our Store NO. 113 LAKE STREET. They will be packed in such a manner as to render them impervious to MOTH or CAMPHOR, and insured from all damage or loss. [illegible] low. J. A. SMITH & CO., Hatters and Furriers.

2,000,000 WILSON'S ALBANY STRAWBERRY PLANTS, for sale at $[illegible] per 100, $[illegible] per 1,000, well packed, &c., and in large quantities [illegible]. Our Plants are strong, healthy and well rooted, and we invite customers to call and see them growing before purchasing elsewhere. [illegible] corner of Centre street and Racine Road, [illegible] bourne's bridge), Chicago. DAVIS, P. O. Box 3051, Chicago, Ill.

WATER PIPE. WATER PIPE. 1¼, 2, 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 Inch Water Pipe, bored by Patent Auger. Also, Superior Wooden Suction Pumps, made and sold Wholesale and Retail by [illegible], corner Polk and Canal sts, Chicago.

H. P. STANLEY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And dealer in Fruit and Produce, No. [illegible] street. P. O. Box 22, Chicago, Illinois. We solicit consignments of goods that are of the best quality, and would be pleased to have our choice to sell. [illegible] N. B.—I have several acres of the best Strawberry, and will sell plants of all the [illegible] varieties in any quantities.

ANTHRACITE COAL. THE FIRST ARRIVAL OF THE SEASON. I am now receiving LEHIGH LUMP, for Foundry use, BLOSSBURG, for smithing, LACKAWANA, large egg [illegible], LACKAWANA, [illegible]. A. B. MEEKER, Dock foot of North Market street, above Wells street Bridge.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD. The Stewart Stove has given the best of satisfaction to all who have used it. [illegible] Agent at 125 Lake street, [illegible].

20 BBLS. REFINED SYRUP—New York, Baltimore and other brands. For sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour [illegible] at the lowest rates.

THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER. Effective, Cheap and Durable. [illegible] stationary tub. Does the work in one-fourth the time with one-fourth the labor, and saves [illegible]. For sale by the House furnishing [illegible]. [illegible] Wringers with [illegible]. METROPOLITAN WASHING MACHINE CO.

Announcements.

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.—CHARLES E. WELLS, of Kane County, Believing that the candidate for Clerk [illegible] should be [illegible], [illegible] offers himself as Candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court for the Third Grand Division.

CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT FOR THE THIRD GRAND DIVISION.—DAVID L. HOUGH, of the City of Ottawa, in La Salle County, is a candidate for Clerk [illegible], for the Third Grand Division, [illegible] on the 1st Monday in June next.

Legal Advertisements.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, the undersigned, Lawrence J. J. Nissen, [illegible] by decree in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, entered on May 10th, 1860, [illegible] Buchanan [illegible] Fabian [illegible] Trustee, in place of Henry L. [illegible] to carry out the provisions of a certain Trust Deed executed by Robert L. Fabian and [illegible] said Henry L. Forrest, trustee, [illegible] twentieth day of [illegible], A. D. 1859, and recorded [illegible] order of Thomas [illegible] [illegible] cent per annum, which said Trust Deed was filed of record in said case, and [illegible] the Recorder's office of Cook County, in Book [illegible] of said Note. And, whereas said Note [illegible] due thereon the sum of Five Thousand [illegible] and seventy-two Dollars, to pay which said Real Estate has been ordered [illegible] sold by said decree [illegible]. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, Lawrence J. J. Nissen, [illegible] auction on MONDAY, the [illegible] A. D. 1861, at [illegible] o'clock [illegible] door of the Court House in said City of Chicago, [illegible] and Twentieth [illegible] Illinois, with all the right and [illegible] of said Robert L. Fabian [illegible] [illegible]. Page 13-121. LAWRENCE J. J. NISSEN, Trustee. HASBROUCK DAVIS, Solicitor.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas Jearum Atkins, on the [illegible] A. D. 1860, executed and delivered to [illegible] as Trustee, a Deed of Trust [illegible] premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain Promissory Note [illegible] described, for a full description of [illegible] is hereby made to the Record of said Deed of Trust in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, [illegible] [illegible] thereof, and [illegible] Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction, at the [illegible] Court House, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, for the highest and best [illegible] cash, for the purposes [illegible] [illegible] in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, commencing at a point in the [illegible] Road four (4) rods south of the [illegible] west quarter of the north west quarter [illegible] eighteen, thence running east to the [illegible] north line of said quarter [illegible] the centre of said road to the place of beginning [illegible] together with the buildings thereon [illegible] [illegible] Jearum Atkins, his heirs or assigns [illegible]. Chicago, March 18th, 1861.

The above sale is hereby postponed until [illegible]. CHAS. A. GREGORY, Trustee.

The above sale is further postponed [illegible]. CHAS. A. GREGORY, Trustee.

The above sale is hereby further postponed [illegible]. CHAS. A. GREGORY.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. [illegible] Editors and Proprietors. ALFRED COWLES. OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET. [illegible terms of subscription] Money, in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk. Address, "Chicago Tribune," Chicago, Illinois.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1861.

THE GERMANS AT CAIRO.

We are informed that since our article was written calling attention to the fact that the companies commanded by Capt. Kowbold and Mihalotzy at Cairo, after being mustered in by Capt. Pope, had been left out of the regiments in service there—they have received ample justice by being attached to a regular regiment. This is as it should be. Doubtless the omission or neglect in the first instance was the result of accident.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The movement in Western Virginia for reorganizing the Government of that State—a necessity growing out of the treason of the constituted rulers—goes on swimmingly. The Convention at Wheeling, called to consider the best method of doing that work, seems to be largely attended and to promise beneficent results.

ANXIOUS TO FIGHT.

Our telegraphic correspondent at Springfield confirms what we have heard before, that the companies who missed the chance to get into any of the seventeen Illinois regiments, have gone to St. Louis, and there taken service among Captain Lyon's volunteers. He says that 1,300 have so enlisted. Let us remember the fact; and when the Missouri troops do a gallant thing, we may be able to claim for Illinois a share therein.

THE LATE CITY OF MEMPHIS.

In another column we detail at some length the condition of affairs at Memphis, on authority that admits of no dispute. In the ringing of the alarm bell, the perpetual session of the Committee of Safety, in the usurpation by that Committee of the prerogatives of law and justice, in the summary execution of its decrees, and in the general alarm which prevails, we see the French revolutionary antetypes—the beating of the *generale* in the sections—the triumvirate, Robespierre, Couthon and St. Just—the trials by Henriot in the Abbaye—the dreadful guillotine and the Reign of Terror. Memphis, which was lately a flourishing and prosperous city, has, in sixty days, made the progress toward barbarism which ought to have occupied a century. Two years of the rule to which she is now subjected would reduce her to the condition of the first town of the name. Slavery is enough to bear. Add to it the curses of causeless rebellion, and the avenger appears. The occupation of Memphis by an overpowering force of Government troops would be a mercy to the madmen by whom it is now abused, and a joy the few loyal hearts that are still alive with love of the institutions which our fathers founded.

IMPORTANT CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

The issue of those Illinois banks based on the stocks of seceded States can scarcely be said to pass as currency any longer. Exchange reached the ruinous height of *twenty per cent!* and the prospect last night was, that it would go still higher today. The "secession" currency, as it is called on the streets, is evidently approaching a crisis, and must shortly retire into the discredited list. It is utterly impossible to sustain a currency at par, which is secured by the stocks of seceded States. Missouri stocks were quoted yesterday in New York at *thirty-five cents*, Tennessee at forty-five, Virginia at forty-three, and so through the Southern list. It is proper to remark, however, that more of those stocks were deposited with the Auditor than the bills issued. The Missouris were mostly taken at something like 75 cents; Virginias and Tennessees from 75 to 90 cents. Some of the owners of the "stump tail" banks put up additional margins after the first fall, last spring. Therefore the notes of these "institutions" are really worth fifteen to thirty per cent. more than the stocks by which they were secured.

A meeting was held by a number of leading merchants yesterday afternoon, on the grave question, What was best to do with the "secession" currency. Most of them were the signers of the agreement with the bankers to receive and pay out Illinois bank notes, during the war. They contended that the bankers had not lived up to their side of the understanding in good faith. It was alleged that the latter had "assorted" the currency, retaining and hoarding all that was secured by Northern State Stocks, and paying out only that which rested on the bonds of rebel States. They were charged also with refusing to furnish exchange at the rates promised when the agreement was signed, exchange having advanced day by day until it has reached the appalling height of twenty per cent., a price which was destructive to all mercantile business.

The conclusion to which the merchants came was, hereafter to receive all currency—on the "short" as well as "long" list—at *just what it will bring in exchange* with one per cent. added. A circular was drawn up to that effect to be mailed to all their country customers, stating that in future they will continue to take Illinois currency as per agreement with the banks. But they will bill their goods hereafter on the standard of exchange, and when currency is offered in payment, it will be taken *for what it will bring in exchange*, with one per cent. added.

The immediate effect of this will be to cause what is called "stump tail," to pass for eighty cents on the dollar, or at a discount equal to the prevailing rate of exchange on it.

We learn that the officers of several railroads met last night for the purpose of taking some action in regard to receiving the depreciated currency.

It is hardly just to blame the bankers for "sorting" the currency which they receive, as the merchants and railroad companies have been doing the very same thing themselves, and selling such as was secured by Northern stocks at other banks for exchange. Self-interest and a sense of self-preservation were the motives that actuated both parties. And it is hardly fair for pot to call kettle blackamoor.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The following table shows the total receipts and shipments of flour, grain, live stock, provisions, &c., during the past week:—

	Receipts.	Shipped.
Flour, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut Meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef Cattle, No	[illegible]	[illegible]

Reducing the flour to wheat, the total receipts of grain during the past week amount to 1,032,907 bushels, against 904,321 bushels the week previous. This increase is light, compared with what it would have been with a sound currency—for all the general markets have largely advanced. The shipments of flour and grain during the week foot up 1,662,690 bushels, against 1,903,000 bushels the week previous.

The following table shows the total re-